STIC Search Report
Biotech-Chem Library

STIC Database Tracking Number: 137660

TO: Alton Pryor **Location:** **Art Unit: 1616** **November 12, 2004** **Case Serial Number: 10/036546**	**From: P. Sheppard** **Location: Remsen Building** **Phone: (571) 272-2529** **sheppard@uspto.gov**

Search Notes

Access DB# 137660

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: Alton Pryor Examiner #: 74458 Date: 11/6/04

Art Unit: 1616 Phone Number ~~24~~ 2-0621 Serial Number: 10/036546

Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: REM4A39 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc. if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: _____

Inventors (please provide full names): _____

Earliest Priority Filing Date: _____

**For Sequence Searches Only* Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.*

Search claim 9:

① Propylene glycol esters of short chain fatty acids - propylene glycol dicaprylate/caprate

② glycerol tris(2-ethylhexanoate)

③ incapacitating agent (inflammatory agent) - see claim 9

④ combine ① + ② + ③

STAFF USE ONLY | Type of Search | Vendors and cost where applicable

Searcher: _____ NA Sequence (#) _____ STN _____

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=> fil hcaplus
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:09:22 ON 12 NOV 2004
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 12 Nov 2004  VOL 141 ISS 21
FILE LAST UPDATED: 11 Nov 2004  (20041111/ED)

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.


=>
=>

=> d stat que
L44        12113 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CAPSAICIN? OR DIBENZOXAZEPIN?
                 OR CHLOROACETOPHENONE? OR CHLOROBENZALMALON? OR CAPSCIUM? OR
                 PAPRIKA? OR CHILIPEPPER OR DIHYDROCAPSAICIN? OR NORDIHYDROCAPSA
                 ICIN? OR HOMODIHYDROCAPSAICIN OR HOMOCAPSAICIN OR CAPSANTHIN
L45           104 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  VANILLYL(L)(NONENAMID? OR
                 NONAMID? OR OCTAMID? OR DECAMID? OR DECENAMID? OR DECANAMID?
                 OR UNDECANAMID? OR PAAIPER?)
L46           536 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CAPSAICIN? OR DIBENZOXAZEPIN?
                  OR CHLOROACETOPHENONE? OR CHLOROBENZALMALON? OR CAPSCIUM? OR
                 PAPRIKA? OR CHILIPEPPER OR DIHYDROCAPSAICIN? OR NORDIHYDROCAPSA
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L47             9 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  VANILLYL(L)(NONENAMID? OR
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L48        19811 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L46 OR L44
L49               SEL  PLU=ON  L47 1- CHEM :       57 TERMS
L50         7597 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L49
L51         7598 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L50 OR L45
L53            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GLYCEROL(L)TRIS(L)ETHYLHEXANO
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L55               SEL  PLU=ON  L53 1- CHEM :       22 TERMS
L56         5475 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L55
L57         5475 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L56 OR GLYCEROL(2A)TRIS(2A)(2(
                 W)ETHYLHEXON?)
L58            7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L57 AND (L48 OR L51)


=>
=>

=> d ibib abs hitstr l58 1-7

L58  ANSWER 1 OF 7  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2004:610072  HCAPLUS
```

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:135583
TITLE: Non-lethal temporary incapacitation formulation and novel solvent system
INVENTOR(S): Loghman-Adham, Kamran
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zarc International, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004062641	A1	20040729	WO 2003-US611	20030110

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

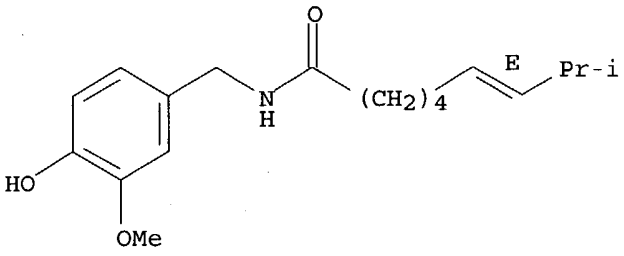
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 2003-US611 20030110

AB A nonlethal temporarily incapacitating formulation having a new solvent system that has reduced blow back longer hang time when used as an aerosol spray. The solvent and formulation are nontoxic, nonhazardous, nonflammable, highly stable, environmentally safe and able to withstand extreme operating temps. The solvent system is a mixture of propylene glycerol dicaprylate/caprate and glycerol tris (2-ethylhexanoate) and is suitable for use for a wide range of automotive, household and industrial applications.

IT **404-86-4, Capsaicin 465-42-9, Capsanthin 532-27-4**, Mace **2444-46-4, N-Vanillylnonamide 2698-41-1**, CS **12770-99-9, Dibenzoxazepine 19408-84-5, Dihydrocapsaicin 20279-06-5, Homodihydrocapsaicin 28789-35-7, Nordihydrocapsaicin 31078-36-1, N-Vanillyldecanamide 47311-59-1, N-Vanillylundecanamide 58493-48-4, Homocapsaicin 556809-67-7, N-Vanillylpaaiperic acid amide**
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study) (nonlethal temporary incapacitation formulation and novel solvent system)

RN 404-86-4 HCAPLUS
CN 6-Nonenamide, N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-8-methyl-, (6E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

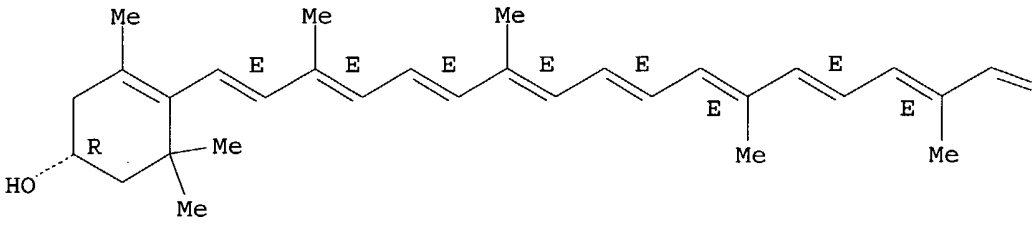
Double bond geometry as shown.



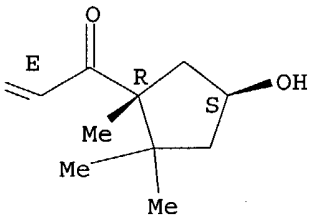
RN 465-42-9 HCAPLUS
CN β,κ-Caroten-6'-one, 3,3'-dihydroxy-, (3R,3'S,5'R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.

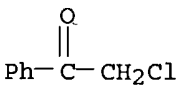
PAGE 1-A



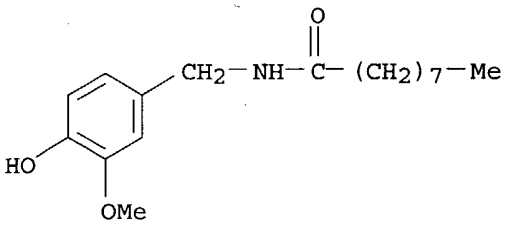
PAGE 1-B



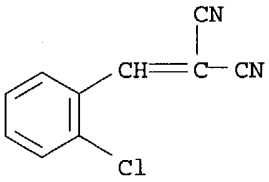
RN 532-27-4 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanone, 2-chloro-1-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 2444-46-4 HCAPLUS
CN Nonanamide, N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

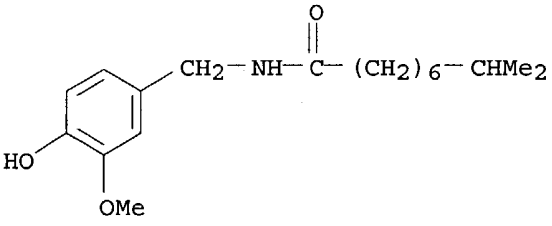


RN 2698-41-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanedinitrile, [(2-chlorophenyl)methylene]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

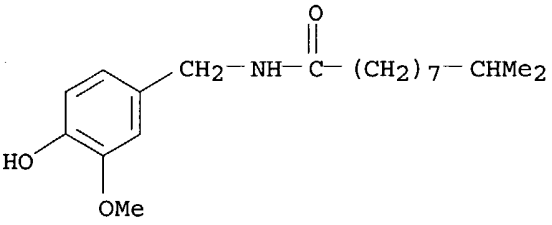


RN 12770-99-9 HCAPLUS
CN Dibenzoxazepine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

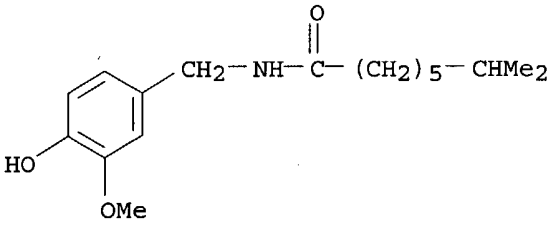
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 19408-84-5 HCAPLUS
CN Nonanamide, N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-8-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



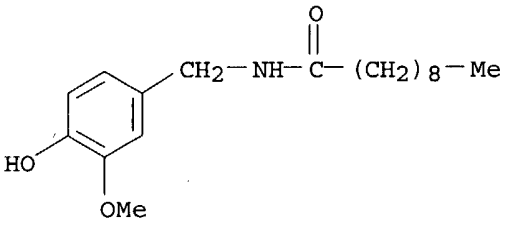
RN 20279-06-5 HCAPLUS
CN Decanamide, N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-9-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



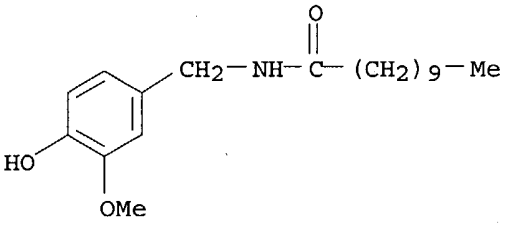
RN 28789-35-7 HCAPLUS
CN Octanamide, N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-7-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 31078-36-1 HCAPLUS
CN Decanamide, N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

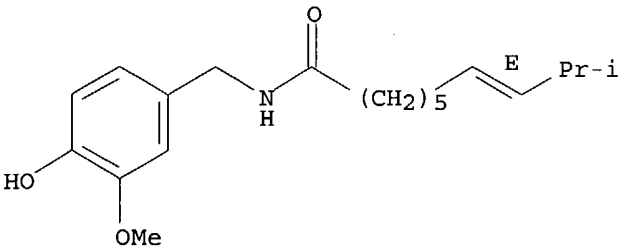


RN 47311-59-1 HCAPLUS
CN Undecanamide, N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 58493-48-4 HCAPLUS
CN 7-Decenamide, N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-9-methyl-, (7E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

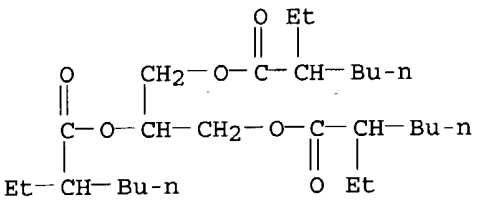
Double bond geometry as shown.



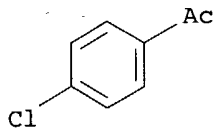
RN 556809-67-7 HCAPLUS
CN N-Vanillylpaaiperic acid amide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
IT **7360-38-5**, Glycerol tris (2-ethylhexanoate)

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(nonlethal temporary incapacitation formulation and novel solvent system)
RN 7360-38-5 HCAPLUS
CN Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L58 ANSWER 2 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:64382 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:286856
TITLE: Titanyl acetylacetonate as an efficient catalyst for a mild and convenient reduction of carbonyl compounds with NaBH4 under aprotic condition
AUTHOR(S): Zeynizadeh, Behzad
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. of Chem., Fac. of Sciences, Urmia Univ., Urmia, 57159-165, Iran
SOURCE: Zeitschrift fuer Naturforschung, B: Chemical Sciences (2003), 58(12), 1220-1226
CODEN: ZNBSEN; ISSN: 0932-0776
PUBLISHER: Verlag der Zeitschrift fuer Naturforschung
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Titanyl acetylacetonate, **TiO**(acac)2, is used as an efficient catalyst for the reduction of carbonyl compds. with sodium borohydride under aprotic condition. Reduction reactions are performed in CH3CN and THF. The corresponding alcs. are obtained in high to excellent yields and the chemoselective reduction of aldehydes over ketones is achieved successfully.
IT **99-91-2**, p-**Chloroacetophenone**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reduction of carbonyl compds. to alcs. using titanyl acetylacetonate catalyst with NaBH4 under aprotic condition)
RN 99-91-2 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanone, 1-(4-chlorophenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 74 THERE ARE 74 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L58 ANSWER 3 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:550189 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:106460
TITLE: Storage-stable emulsions with good percutaneous absorption of pharmaceuticals
INVENTOR(S): Matsuda, Kenji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lion Corp., Japan

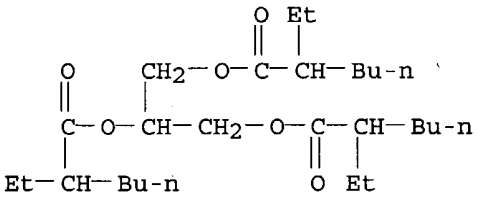
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003201231	A2	20030718	JP 2001-399727	20011228

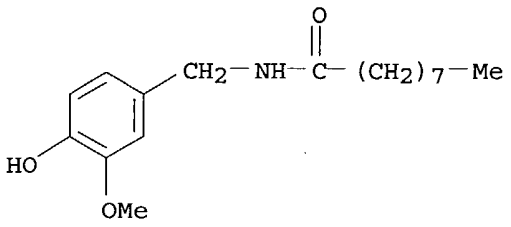
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-399727 20011228

AB The emulsions contain oils including ≥60 weight% highly polar oils (liquid at 25°, organic value 50-800, inorg. value 50-300), acrylic acid-alkyl methacrylate copolymers, lipophilic nonionic surfactants, and hydrophilic nonionic surfactants. The emulsions may contain water-insol.pharmaceuticals. An oil-in-water emulsion containing ketoprofen 1.00, polyoxyethylene castor oil 0.20, iso-Pr palmitate 5.70, benzyl alc. 4.50, dimethylpolysiloxane 0.50, behenyl alc. 2.00, Bu p-hydroxybenzoate 0.10, polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil 0.70, Carbopol 1382 (acrylic acid-alkyl methacrylate copolymer) 0.35, diisopropanolamine 0.35, and H2O 84.60 weight% was stable at 5, 25, 40, and 50° for 2 mo, gave a good feel to the skin, and showed a blood ketoprofen concentration of ≥30 μg/mL 4-h after application of 0.5 g of the emulsion to the back skin of rats.

IT **7360-38-5, Glyceryl tri-2-ethylhexanoate**
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(storage-stable emulsions containing polar oils, (meth)acrylate copolymers, and nonionic surfactants with good percutaneous absorption of pharmaceuticals)
RN 7360-38-5 HCAPLUS
CN Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **2444-46-4, Nonylic acid vanillylamide**
RL: PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(storage-stable emulsions containing polar oils, (meth)acrylate copolymers, and nonionic surfactants with good percutaneous absorption of pharmaceuticals)
RN 2444-46-4 HCAPLUS
CN Nonanamide, N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L58 ANSWER 4 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:532117 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:80652
TITLE: Non-lethal temporary incapacitation formulation and novel solvent system
INVENTOR(S): Loghman-Adham, Kamran
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 12 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

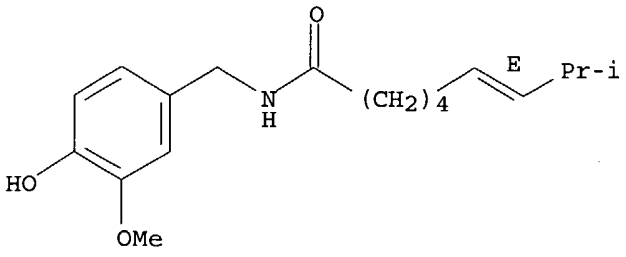
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003129138	A1	20030710	US 2002-36546	20020107
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-36546	20020107

AB A nonlethal temporarily incapacitating formulation having a new solvent system that has reduced blow back longer hang time when used as an aerosol spray. The solvent and formulation are nontoxic, non-hazardous, nonflammable, highly stable, environmentally safe and able to withstand extreme operating temps. The solvent system is a mixture of propylene glycerol dicaprylate/caprate and glycerol tris(2-ethylhexanoate) and is suitable for use for a wide range of automotive, household and industrial applications.

IT **404-86-4, Capsaicin 465-42-9, Capsanthin 1341-24-8, Chloroacetophenone 2444-46-4, N-Vanillylnonamide 2698-41-1**, ortho-**Chlorobenzalmalononitrile 12770-99-9, Dibenzoxazepine 19408-84-5, Dihydrocapsaicin 20279-06-5, Homodihydrocapsaicin 28789-35-7, Nordihydrocapsaicin 31078-36-1, N-Vanillyldecanamide 47311-59-1, N-Vanillylundecanamide 58493-48-4, Homocapsaicin 556809-67-7, N-Vanillylpaaiperic acid amide**
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study) (nonlethal temporary incapacitation formulation and novel solvent system)

RN 404-86-4 HCAPLUS
CN 6-Nonenamide, N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-8-methyl-, (6E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

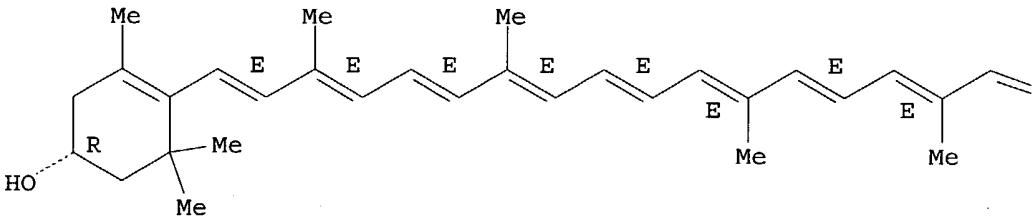
Double bond geometry as shown.



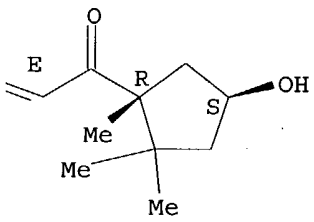
RN 465-42-9 HCAPLUS
CN β,κ-Caroten-6'-one, 3,3'-dihydroxy-, (3R,3'S,5'R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



RN 1341-24-8 HCAPLUS
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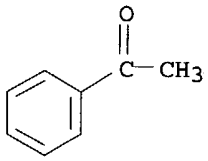

D1—Cl

RN 2444-46-4 HCAPLUS
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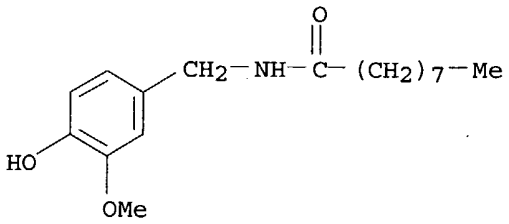

RN 2698-41-1 HCAPLUS
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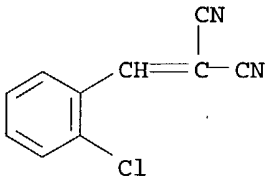

RN 12770-99-9 HCAPLUS
CN Dibenzoxazepine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
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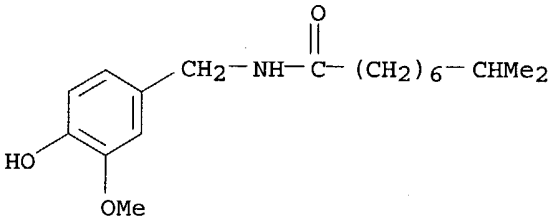
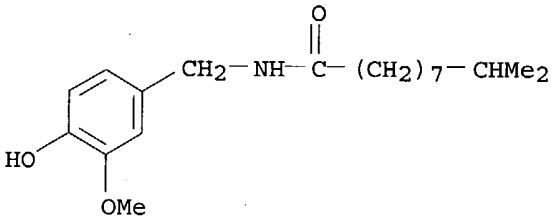
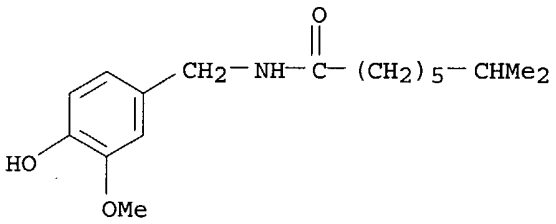
CN Nonanamide, N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-8-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



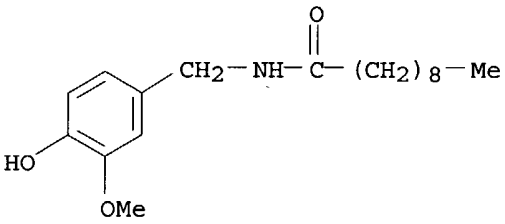
RN 20279-06-5 HCAPLUS
CN Decanamide, N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-9-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



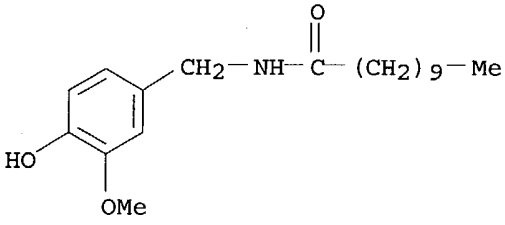
RN 28789-35-7 HCAPLUS
CN Octanamide, N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-7-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 31078-36-1 HCAPLUS
CN Decanamide, N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

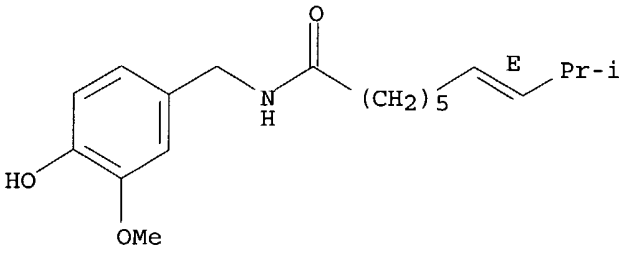


RN 47311-59-1 HCAPLUS
CN Undecanamide, N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 58493-48-4 HCAPLUS
CN 7-Decenamide, N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-9-methyl-, (7E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

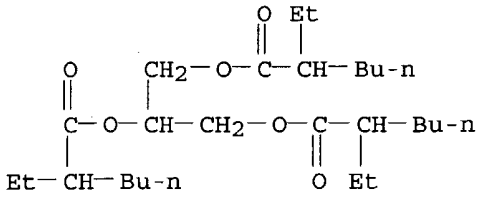
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 556809-67-7 HCAPLUS
CN N-Vanillylpaaiperic acid amide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
IT **7360-38-5**, Glycerol tris (2-ethylhexanoate)
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)

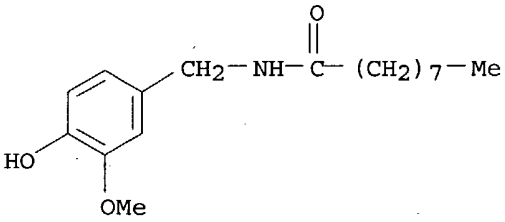
(nonlethal temporary incapacitation formulation and novel solvent system)
RN 7360-38-5 HCAPLUS
CN Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



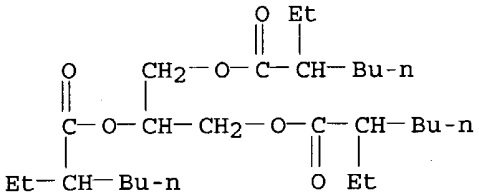
L58 ANSWER 5 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:501816 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:109988
TITLE: Transdermal antipruritic preparations with improved bioavailability
INVENTOR(S): Ohara, Kunio; Tanaka, Nobuyuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Health Science Center Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000204046	A2	20000725	JP 1999-4433	19990111
JP 3022541	B1	20000321		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1999-4433	19990111

AB The prepns. are obtained by mixing antipruritic agents and bases containing fatty acid polyalc. esters, oily substances, lower alcs., and H2O. The prepns. are not sticky or slimy. An aqueous liquid containing **nonylic acid vanillylamide**, sucrose palmitate, sucrose stearate, **glyceryl tri(2-ethylhexanoate)**, glycerin, EtOH, and hinokitiol showed long-lasting antipruritic effect in humans without causing adverse effects.
IT **2444-46-4, Nonylic acid vanillylamide**
7360-38-5, Glyceryl tri(2-ethylhexanoate)
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(transdermal antipruritic prepns. with improved bioavailability)
RN 2444-46-4 HCAPLUS
CN Nonanamide, N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

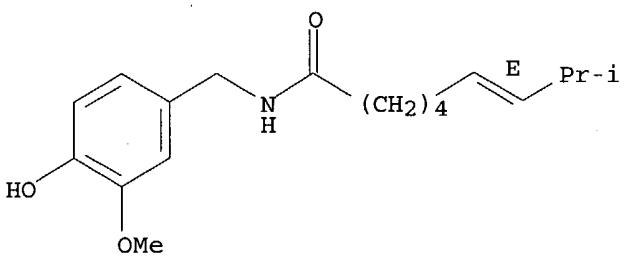


RN 7360-38-5 HCAPLUS
CN Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **404-86-4, Capsaicin**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(transdermal antipruritic prepns. with improved bioavailability)
RN 404-86-4 HCAPLUS
CN 6-Nonenamide, N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-8-methyl-, (6E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



L58 ANSWER 6 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:28918 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:28918
TITLE: Polyoxyalkylene-modified organopolysiloxanes as skin irritation alleviation agents, and their uses in cosmetics and pharmaceutical adhesives
INVENTOR(S): Tanaka, Hiroshi; Kobayashi, Toshiaki; Nanba, Tomiyuki; Ishiwatari, Masaaki; Yoneyama, Toshio; Ohno, Kimio; Matsumoto, Takashi; Kanbe, Tetsuya; Isa, Takashi; Ogusu, Yoshiyuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 44 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 266921	A2	19880511	EP 1987-308972	19871009
EP 266921	A3	19900530		
R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI				
JP 63118384	A2	19880523	JP 1986-264725	19861106
JP 63119414	A2	19880524	JP 1986-264726	19861106

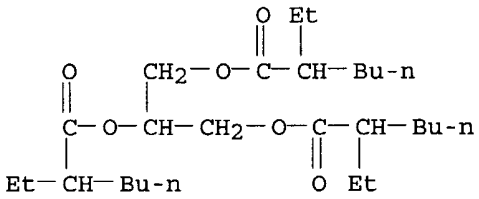
JP 63119415	A2	19880524	JP 1986-265307		19861107
JP 06076305	B4	19940928			
JP 63192708	A2	19880810	JP 1987-24380		19870204
CA 1328813	A1	19940426	CA 1987-549069		19871009
US 5470563	A	19951128	US 1989-442376		19891128
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1986-264725	A	19861106
			JP 1986-264726	A	19861106
			JP 1986-265307	A	19861107
			JP 1987-24380	A	19870204
			US 1987-107128	B1	19871009

AB Skin irritation-alleviating compns., which are useful in transdermal pharmaceuticals, adhesive plasters, adhesives for false eyelashes, depilatories, eye liners, and hair bleaching compns., contain polyoxyalkylene-modified organosiloxanes R3SiO(SiR2O)m(SiRR2O)nSiR3 (I), R2(SiR2O)m(SiRR2O)nSiR2R2 (II), R2(SiR2O)mSiR2R2 (III), or R3SiO(SiR2O)m(SiRR2O)tSiR2R2 (IV) [R = C1-3 alkyl, Ph; R2 = (CH2)pO(C3H6O)y(C2H4)xR1; R1 = H, C1-12 alkyl; p = 1-5; m = 5-100; n, x = 1-50; t, y = 0-50]. The addition of I containing 20% polyoxyethylene (mol. weight 6000) to liquid paraffin (1:1) reduced its skin irritation value from 2.8 to 1.6 on guinea pigs (0-2.0, no skin irritation; 2.1-4.0, skin irritation). An adhesive for false eyelashes contained milk casein 2.0, water 22.7, natural latex 70.0, methylparaben 0.3, and I containing 40% polyoxyethylene (mol. weight 20,000); on guinea pigs, it has an irritation value of 0.8.

IT **7360-38-5**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(skin irritation by, prevention of, by polyoxyalkylene-siloxanes)

RN 7360-38-5 HCAPLUS

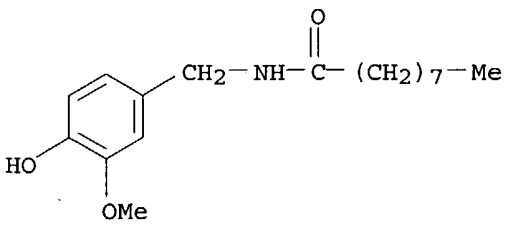
CN Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **2444-46-4**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(vinyl adhesive containing, skin irritation from, polyoxyalkylene-siloxanes prevention of)

RN 2444-46-4 HCAPLUS

CN Nonanamide, N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L58 ANSWER 7 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:149628 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94:149628

TITLE: Studies of complex formation between 2-hydroxy-5-

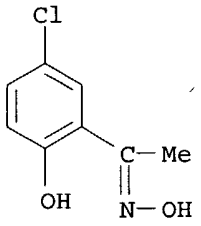
chloroacetophenone oxime and oxotitanium(IV).
Gravimetric determination of titanium

AUTHOR(S): Singh, Nepal; Kansal, B. D.; Ojha, A. C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chem. Dep., Hindu Coll., Moradabad, India
SOURCE: Egyptian Journal of Chemistry (1980), Volume Date 1979, 22(4), 317-21
CODEN: EGJCA3; ISSN: 0367-0422
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Ti wa determined gravimetrically by precipitation as [**TiO**(OH)C8H7ClNO2]2 at pH 3.5-8.5. The precipitate was heated at 60-70° for .apprx.20 min, filtered off, washed, dried at 120-130°, and weighed. The effect of foreign ions was studied. The IR spectrum of the complex is discussed. The reagent was used for determining Ti(IV) and Cu(II) in their binary mixture

IT **29725-93-7**
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(in determination of copper and titanium by gravimetry)

RN 29725-93-7 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanone, 1-(5-chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)-, oxime (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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=> d stat que
L44 12113 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON CAPSAICIN? OR DIBENZOXAZEPIN? OR CHLOROACETOPHENONE? OR CHLOROBENZALMALON? OR CAPSCIUM? OR PAPRIKA? OR CHILIPEPPER OR DIHYDROCAPSAICIN? OR NORDIHYDROCAPSAICIN? OR HOMODIHYDROCAPSAICIN OR HOMOCAPSAICIN OR CAPSANTHIN
L45 104 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON VANILLYL(L)(NONENAMID? OR NONAMID? OR OCTAMID? OR DECAMID? OR DECENAMID? OR DECANAMID? OR UNDECANAMID? OR PAAIPER?)
L46 536 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON CAPSAICIN? OR DIBENZOXAZEPIN? OR CHLOROACETOPHENONE? OR CHLOROBENZALMALON? OR CAPSCIUM? OR PAPRIKA? OR CHILIPEPPER OR DIHYDROCAPSAICIN? OR NORDIHYDROCAPSAICIN? OR HOMODIHYDROCAPSAICIN OR HOMOCAPSAICIN OR CAPSANTHIN
L47 9 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON VANILLYL(L)(NONENAMID? OR NONAMID? OR OCTAMID? OR DECAMID? OR DECENAMID? OR DECANAMID? OR UNDECANAMID? OR PAAIPER?)
L48 19811 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L46 OR L44
L49 SEL PLU=ON L47 1- CHEM : 57 TERMS
L50 7597 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L49
L51 7598 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L50 OR L45
L52 7694 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PROPYLENE(L) GLYCOL
L54 143813 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 OR PROPYLENE(W)GLYCOL
L60 51 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L54 (L)(L48 OR L51)
L61 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L60 AND (INFLAMM? OR INCAPACI?)

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=> d ibib abs hitstr l61 1-7

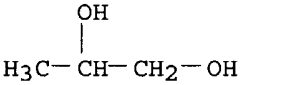
L61 ANSWER 1 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:924812 HCAPLUS
TITLE: Transdermal pain reliever containing capsaicin
INVENTOR(S): Barr, Teresa Leigh; Holt, Stephen D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Medical Merchandising Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 408,740.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 5
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6812254	B1	20041102	US 2000-534953	20000324
US 6197823	B1	20010306	US 1999-408740	19990929

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-408740 A2 19990929

AB A transdermal composition containing capsaicin encapsulated in colloidal oatmeal or dipotassium glycyrrhizinate, together with other ingredients to neutralize the discomfort resulting from the application of capsaicin to the skin, enabling treatment of many types of discomforts, including arthritis pain, neuropathy, post surgical scarring, hemorrhoid pain and itching, and pruritus without the discomfort normally associated with the topical application of capsaicin is provided.

IT INDEXING IN PROGRESS
IT **57-55-6**, **Propylene glycol**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(transdermal pain reliever containing encapsulated **capsaicin**)
RN 57-55-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2-Propanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L61 ANSWER 2 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:888406 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:154722
TITLE: In Vitro Permeation Screening of a New Formulation of Thiocolchicoside Containing Various Enhancers
AUTHOR(S): Ceschel, G. C.; Maffei, P.; Porzio, S.; Melillo, G.; Caselli, G. F.; Dragani, M. C.; Gentile, M. M.; Clavenna, G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharmaceutical Sciences Department, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy
SOURCE: Drug Delivery (2002), 9(4), 259-263
CODEN: DDELEB; ISSN: 1071-7544
PUBLISHER: Taylor & Francis Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Thiocolchicoside, a muscle relaxant agent with anti-**inflammatory** and analgesic actions, also is used topically for the treatment of muscular spasms and for rheumatol., orthopedic, and traumatol. disorders. In this study, thiocolchicoside was formulated to use as foam to avoid contact with the afflicted area during the spreading phase. To enhance

drug penetration, various enhancers were added to the base formulation. The tested enhancers were ethoxyethylendiglycol (Transcutol), highly purified phosphatidylcholine (Lipoid S20), **capsaicin**, **propylene glycol** dipelargonate (DPPG), and glycolyzed ethoxylated glycerides (Labrafil M1944 CS). The transdermal absorption of the tested formulations containing enhancers, in comparison with base formulation, was evaluated in vitro through rat skin using standard Franz diffusion cells. Base formulation was found to have a higher permeation profile than the simple aqueous and hydroalcoholic solns. of the drug, meaning that the base formulation by itself enhances the drug permeation. Among the tested formulations, only the formulation containing DPPG/ethanol was found to be statistically different, showing an enhancement factor of 3.58. In the same exptl. session, Muscoril R ointment, the com. available pharmaceutical product containing the same thiocolchicoside concentration (0.25), also was tested. The formulation containing DPPG/ethanol showed a 4.86 times increase of permeability constant in comparison with Muscoril ointment. The formulation containing DPPG/ethanol as an enhancer could be a good candidate for a new topical foam, considering its good characteristics of permeability and compliance.

REFERENCE COUNT: 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L61 ANSWER 3 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:657462 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:200198
TITLE: Cosmetic and pharmaceutical formulations containing flavones and isoflavones to treat cellulitis
INVENTOR(S): Issberner, Ulrich; Claas, Marcus; Maienschein, Vera; Nieveler, Silke; Foerster, Thomas; Koehl, Werner
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel K.-G.A.a., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 10 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 10009424	A1	20010906	DE 2000-10009424	20000228
WO 2001064177	A1	20010907	WO 2001-EP2070	20010223
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, HU, JP, MX, NO, PL, SK, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
EP 1259221	A1	20021127	EP 2001-919334	20010223
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2000-10009424 A 20000228
WO 2001-EP2070 W 20010223

AB The invention concerns cosmetic and pharmaceutical compns. for the treatment of cellulitis and to smoothen skin that contain flavones, isoflavones and their glycosides, especially from soy exts. Applied isoflavone and isoflavone glycosides are quercetine, rutin, hesperidine; examples of used isoflavones and their glycosides are daidzein, genistein, glycitein, formononetin, daidzin, genistin. Further the compns. contain phosphodiesterase inhibitors. e.g. xanthine, methylxanthine and C-fiber (nerve) stimulating or depolarizing substances, e.g. **capsaicine**, **N-vanillylnonanamide.** Various emulsions are prepared in form of creams and lotions. Thus an anticellulite gel contained (weight/weight%): carbomer 0.80; potassium hydroxide 0.50; 1,2-**propylene glycol** 7.00; sorbitol solution (70%) 3.00; nitrilotriacetate 0.03; D-panthenol 0.25; caffeine 7.00; **N-vanillylnonanamide**

0.01; natural soy isoflavones 1.25; PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil 0.30; phenoxyethanol 1.00; perfume 0.05; water to 100.
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L61 ANSWER 4 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:657461 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:231505
TITLE: Cosmetic and pharmaceutical formulations for the treatment of cellulitis
INVENTOR(S): Issberner, Ulrich; Claas, Marcus; Maienschein, Vera; Nieveler, Silke; Foerster, Thomas; Koehl, Werner
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel K.-G.A.a., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 10 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 10009423	A1	20010906	DE 2000-10009423	20000228
WO 2001064167	A1	20010907	WO 2001-EP2071	20010223
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, HU, JP, MX, NO, PL, SK, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
EP 1261310	A1	20021204	EP 2001-907556	20010223
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2000-10009423 A 20000228
WO 2001-EP2071 W 20010223

AB The invention concerns cosmetic and pharmaceutical compns. for the treatment of cellulitis that contain: (a) C-fiber (nerve) stimulating or depolarizing substances, e.g. **capsaicin**, **N-vanillylnonanamide** etc.; (b) phosphodiesterase inhibitors. e.g. xanthine, methylxanthine; and (c) antiestrogens, e.g. tamoxifen, aminoglutethimide, clomifene, testosterone, androstenone, isoflavones, isoflavone glycosides, also as plant exts. The compns. further contain emulsifiers, antioxidants, perfumes, dyes, surfactants, oils, waxes, siloxanes, sweeteners, and adsorbents. Various drug delivery systems can be prepared Thus an anticellulite gel contained (weight/weight%): carbomer 0.80; potassium hydroxide 0.50; 1,2-**propylene glycol** 7.00; sorbitol solution (70%) 3.00; nitrilotriacetate 0.03; D-panthenol 0.25; caffeine 7.00; **N-vanillylnonanamide** 0.01; natural soy isoflavones 1.25; PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil 0.30; phenoxyethanol 1.00; perfume 0.05; water to 100.
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

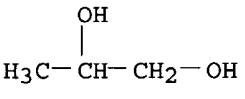
L61 ANSWER 5 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:21694 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:86173
TITLE: Pain reliever and method of use
INVENTOR(S): Laughlin, Timothy R.; Holt, Stephen D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Medical Merchandising, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5854291	A	19981229	US 1996-635149	19960423
US 5856361	A	19990105	US 1997-870261	19970606
US 5869533	A	19990209	US 1998-106834	19980630
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-635149	19960423

AB A composition containing **capsaicin** together with another ingredient to neutralize the discomfort resulting from the application of **capsaicin** to the skin can be used to treat many types of discomforts, including arthritis pain, hemorrhoid pain and itching, and poison ivy itching, without the discomfort normally associated with the topical application of **capsaicin.** A topical solution contained deionized water 81, **propylene glycol** 5, glycerin 3, polyethylene glycol 1, butylene glycol 1, triethanolamine 0.6, inositol 0.2, methylparaben 0.1, propylparaben 0.1, Carbomer 940 0.3, DL-panthenol 1, nettle extract 0.5, yarrow extract 0.5, coltsfoot extract 0.5, birch extract 0.5, rosemary extract 0.5, horsetail extract 0.5, ginger extract 0.5, chamomile extract 0.5, comfrey extract 0.5, lavender extract 0.5, bergamot extract 0.5, and **capsaicin** 0.025 %.

IT **57-55-6**, **Propylene glycol**, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**capsaicin** topical pain relievers containing agents to reduce **capsaicin**-induced skin irritation)

RN 57-55-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2-Propanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L61 ANSWER 6 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

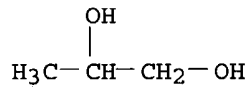
ACCESSION NUMBER:	1997:790366 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	128:93107
TITLE:	Percutaneous absorption and histopathology of a poloxamer-based formulation of capsaicin analog
AUTHOR(S):	Lee, Beom-Jin; Lee, Tae-Sup; Cha, Bong-Jin; Kim, Soon-Hoe; Kim, Won-Bae
CORPORATE SOURCE:	College of Pharmacy, Biological Rhythm and Controlled Release Laboratory, Kangwon National University, Chuncheon, 200-701, S. Korea
SOURCE:	International Journal of Pharmaceutics (1997), 159(1), 105-114 CODEN: IJPHDE; ISSN: 0378-5173
PUBLISHER:	Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
LANGUAGE:	English

AB A new synthetic capsaicin analog (CA) modified with 4-hydroxyl and alkyl chain of capsaicin was synthesized as a potent anti-**inflammatory** analgesic drug and is now on clin. trial in Korea. The purpose of this study was to investigate the percutaneous absorption and histopathol. of a poloxamer-based formulation of CA. A poloxamer-based gel was prepared by cold method using poloxamer 407. Vertical Franz type diffusion cells were used for skin penetration of drug against receptor phase filled with about 10 mL of 0.9 isotonic saline at 32°C. The concentration of drug was determined

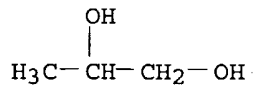
by the reverse phased HPLC (C18, Symmetry®) with fluorometeric detector. Total amount of CA free base permeated was higher than that of the CA salt form. Percutaneous absorption of CA was greatly enhanced in ethanol and PG than that in water, 2-hydroxypropy-β-cyclodextrin and PEG400. As ethanol concentration increased, percutaneous absorption greatly increased. The flux rate of CA increased slightly when PG was added to ethanol solution The marked enhancing effect of the 5 fatty acid IPM in cosolvents was also noted on the percutaneous absorption of a poloxamer-based formulation of CA. Addition of 5 OA and 5 LA into the gel containing 5 IPM resulted in a slight increase in skin permeation. No significant difference in skin permeation was observed as a function of poloxamer content (20, 25 and 30). The buffer system of 30 poloxamer-based gel slightly changed the cumulative amts. of CA penetrated for 24 h. The flux of poloxamer-based gels increased linearly as the drug concentration increased. There was a variation of percutaneous absorption of the drug, depending on the species used. The flux of a poloxamer-based formulation of CA was the highest in case of hairless mice but the lowest in hamsters. No skin erythema and histopathol. changes were observed on the dorsal site of hairless mice in six groups after a week or two months application, suggesting no skin toxicity of the poloxamer-based gel. Based on these findings, the current poloxamer-based formulation appears useful in the systemic delivery of CA as topical or transdermal patch formulations.

IT **57-55-6**, **Propylene glycol**, biological studies
57-55-6D, 1,2-Propanediol, ether with β-cyclodextrin, biological studies **106392-12-5**, Poloxamer 407
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(percutaneous absorption and histopathol. of a poloxamer-based formulation of **capsaicin** analog)

RN 57-55-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2-Propanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



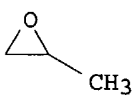
RN 57-55-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2-Propanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 106392-12-5 HCAPLUS
CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75-56-9
CMF C3 H6 O



CM 2

CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O

REFERENCE COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L61 ANSWER 7 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:480270 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:80270
TITLE: Transdermal preparations of nonsteroidal anti-**inflammatory** analgesics containing capsaicin or nonanoic acid vanillylamide
INVENTOR(S): Yanagibashi, Norio; Iida, Norio; Miki, Kazuyuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lion Corp, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 05105628	A2	19930427	JP 1991-329403	19911014
JP 3091285	B2	20000925		
JP 2000178192	A2	20000627	JP 1999-377302	19911014
JP 2000247875	A2	20000912	JP 1999-377303	19911014
JP 09216819	A2	19970819	JP 1997-58159	19970312
JP 2945344	B2	19990906		
JP 2000297036	A2	20001024	JP 2000-133912	20000502
JP 3540246	B2	20040707		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1991-329403 A3 19911014
AB Transdermal prepns. containing 0.1-5.0 weight% indomethacin (I), ketoprofen, and/or flurbiprofen and 0.001-0.1 weight% **capsaicin** (II) and/or nonanoic acid vanyllylamide (III) are claimed. II and III promote transdermal absorption of drugs, and the transdermal prepns. are used in the forms of liniments, ointments, patches, etc. A liniment containing I 1.0, l-menthol 3.0, III 0.01, diisopropyl adipate 5.0, **propylene glycol** 10.0, lauromacrogol 3.0, H2O 27.0 weight%, and Me2CHOH balance showed higher inhibitory action on carrageenan-induced edema in rats than a control liniment containing no III.

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L44 12113 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON CAPSAICIN? OR DIBENZOXAZEPIN? OR CHLOROACETOPHENONE? OR CHLOROBENZALMALON? OR CAPSCIUM? OR PAPRIKA? OR CHILIPEPPER OR DIHYDROCAPSAICIN? OR NORDIHYDROCAPSAICIN? OR HOMODIHYDROCAPSAICIN OR HOMOCAPSAICIN OR CAPSANTHIN
L45 104 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON VANILLYL(L)(NONENAMID? OR NONAMID? OR OCTAMID? OR DECAMID? OR DECENAMID? OR DECANAMID? OR UNDECANAMID? OR PAAIPER?)

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L46          536 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CAPSAICIN? OR DIBENZOXAZEPIN?
                  OR CHLOROACETOPHENONE? OR CHLOROBENZALMALON? OR CAPSCIUM? OR
                 PAPRIKA? OR CHILIPEPPER OR DIHYDROCAPSAICIN? OR NORDIHYDROCAPSA
                 ICIN? OR HOMODIHYDROCAPSAICIN OR HOMOCAPSAICIN OR CAPSANTHIN
L47            9 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  VANILLYL(L)(NONENAMID? OR
                 NONAMID? OR OCTAMID? OR DECAMID? OR DECENAMID? OR DECANAMID?
                 OR UNDECANAMID? OR PAAIPER?)
L48        19811 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L46 OR L44
L49              SEL  PLU=ON  L47 1- CHEM :       57 TERMS
L50         7597 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L49
L51         7598 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L50 OR L45
L52         7694 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PROPYLENE(L) GLYCOL
L53            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GLYCEROL(L)TRIS(L)ETHYLHEXANO
                 ATE
L54       143813 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L52 OR PROPYLENE(W)GLYCOL
L55              SEL  PLU=ON  L53 1- CHEM :       22 TERMS
L56         5475 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L55
L57         5475 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L56 OR GLYCEROL(2A)TRIS(2A)(2(
                 W)ETHYLHEXON?)
L58            7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L57 AND (L48 OR L51)
L60           51 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L54 (L)(L48 OR L51)
L61            7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L60 AND (INFLAMM? OR INCAPACI?
                 )
L64           38 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  DICAPRYLATE
L65          181 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CAPRATE
L66         1586 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L64 OR DICAPRYLATE
L67         7367 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L65 OR CAPRATE?
L68          804 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L66 OR L67) AND L54
L69           29 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L68 AND L57
L70           27 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L69 NOT (L58 OR L61)


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L70  ANSWER 1 OF 27  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2004:873830  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          141:354837
TITLE:                    Skin care gel sheet containing coenzyme Q10
INVENTOR(S):              Azuma, Takashi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Sekisui Plastics Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE:                   Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 15 pp.
                          CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------    --------
     JP 2004292345         A2    20041021    JP 2003-85701           20030326
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                       JP 2003-85701           20030326
AB   The invention relates to a skin care sheet, e.g. a face pack, for
     efficient providing of coenzyme Q10, characterized by consisting of a gel
     sheet having hydrophilic polymer mesh impregnated with a solution, which
     contains coenzyme Q10, a coenzyme Q10-dissolving oily component, a
     surfactant, an agent for exuding coenzyme Q10 on the surface of the gel,
     and water.  S gel pack sheet was prepared from sodium polyacrylate 3,
     tartaric acid 1.8, parabens 0.1, dipropylene glycol 5, coenzyme Q10 0.2,
     squalane 1, polyoxyethylene glyceryl triisostearate 0.5, polyethylene
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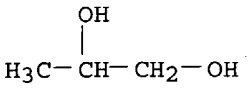
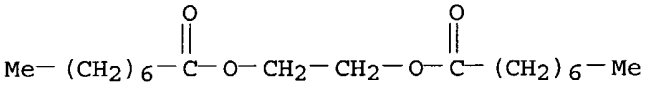
glycol 5, aluminum silicate 1.5, and water balance to 100 %.

IT **57-55-6D**, **Propylene glycol**, di(**caprate**/caprylate) esters **627-86-1**, Ethylene glycol dioctanoate **7360-38-5**, Glyceryl tri-2-ethyl hexanoate **25322-69-4**, Polypropylene glycol
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(skin care gel sheet containing coenzyme Q10, hydrophilic polymer mesh, oily component, surfactant, and coenzyme Q10-exuding agent)

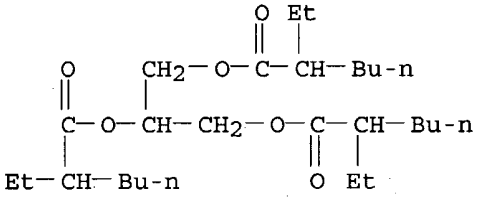
RN 57-55-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2-Propanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



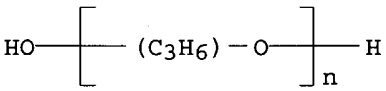
RN 627-86-1 HCAPLUS
CN Octanoic acid, 1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7360-38-5 HCAPLUS
CN Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 25322-69-4 HCAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α-hydro-ω-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L70 ANSWER 2 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:605704 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:162089
TITLE: Water-in-oil emulsion cosmetics containing polyether-crosslinked silicones and silicone-polyamides
INVENTOR(S): Omura, Takayuki; Sakiguchi, Takayuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 20 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese

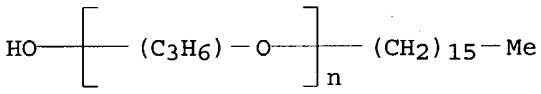
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2004210649	A2	20040729	JP 2002-379102	20021227
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2002-379102	20021227

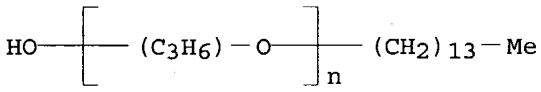
AB The water-in-oil emulsion cosmetics contain polyether-crosslinked silicones (I, (Me3O[Si(R)(Me)O]r[Si((CH2)3)(Me)O]q[SI(Me)2O]sSiMe3)2 wherein p = 3-30; q = 1-10; r = 1-50; s = 10-200; R = C1-22 alkyl) and silicone-polyamides having the structural formula [(CH2)aCONH(CH2)bNHCO(CH2)a(SiMe2O)c]d (II; a, b = 1-40, c = 1-700, d = 1-500). Optionally, the cosmetics also contain ester oils having inorg.-organic balance (IOB) 0.2-0.6. A skin cream containing tripropylene glycol dineopentanoate (IOB 0.52) 15.0, a Me polysiloxane paste composition containing 24 weight% KSG-210 [I (p = 5-15, q = 1.2-5, r + s = 20-90, R = Me)] 4.0, a 88:12 (by weight) mixture of DC 2-8178 Gellant (II; a = 10-30, b = 5-20, c = 250-500, d = 100-400) and polypropylene glycol cetyl ether 0.01, H2O 72.9, EtOH 5.0, paraben 0.1, and Na glutamate 3.0 weight% was not sticky, spread well on the skin, and showed no separation after 1-mo storage at 50°.

IT **9035-85-2**, Polypropylene glycol monocetyl ether **63793-60-2**, Polypropylene glycol myristyl ether
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(mixts. with silicone-polyamides; storage-stable nonsticky water-in-oil emulsion cosmetics containing polyether-crosslinked silicones, silicone-polyamides, and optionally, ester oils)

RN 9035-85-2 HCAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α-hexadecyl-ω-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

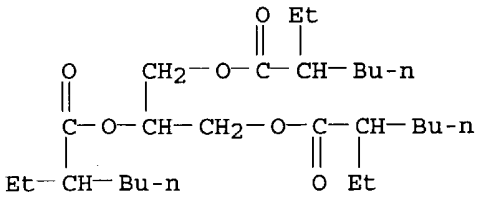


RN 63793-60-2 HCAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α-tetradecyl-ω-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

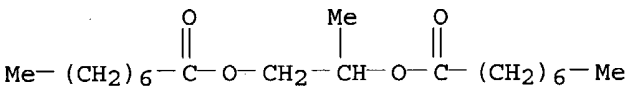


IT **7360-38-5**, **Glyceryl tri(2-ethylhexanoate)** **7384-98-7**, **Propylene glycol dicaprylate** **503547-47-5**, Tripropylene glycol dineopentanoate
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(storage-stable nonsticky water-in-oil emulsion cosmetics containing polyether-crosslinked silicones, silicone-polyamides, and optionally, ester oils)

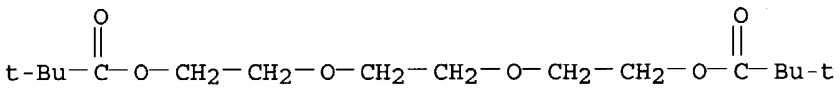
RN 7360-38-5 HCAPLUS
CN Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7384-98-7 HCAPLUS
CN Octanoic acid, 1-methyl-1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 503547-47-5 HCAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-, (1-methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis[oxy(methyl-2,1-ethanediyl)] ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



3 (D1—Me)

L70 ANSWER 3 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:200318 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:240633
TITLE: Topical gel compositions containing vinyl polymers, cellulose derivatives, oils, and dextrin fatty acid esters and effect of the compositions
INVENTOR(S): Ano, Rikako; Tanba, Takashi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rohto Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 17 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

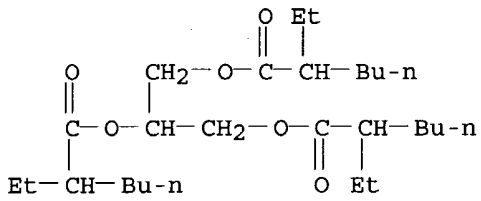
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2004075540	A2	20040311	JP 2002-233517	20020809

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2002-233517 20020809

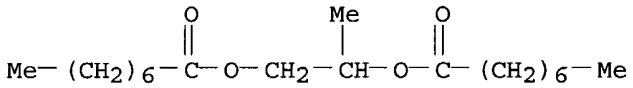
AB Topical gel compns. contain vinyl polymers, cellulose derivs., liquid oils, and dextrin fatty acid esters to increase water repellency, moisturizing effect, and film forming property. A moisturizing gel containing acrylic acid-alkyl methacrylate copolymer 0.2,, carboxyvinyl polymer 0.2, poly(Na acrylate) 0.01, hydroxyethyl cellulose 0.2, N(CH2CH2OH)3 0.2, **glycerin tri(2-ethylhexanoate)** 0.5%, and H2O balance satisfied the above characteristics and was stable upon 1-mo storage at 40° and relative humidity 75%.

IT **7360-38-5, Glyceryl tri-2-**

ethylhexanoate 7384-98-7, Propylene glycol dicaprylate
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(topical gels containing vinyl polymers, cellulose derivs., oils, and dextrin fatty acid esters with increased water repellency, moisturizing effect, and film formation)
RN 7360-38-5 HCAPLUS
CN Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7384-98-7 HCAPLUS
CN Octanoic acid, 1-methyl-1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



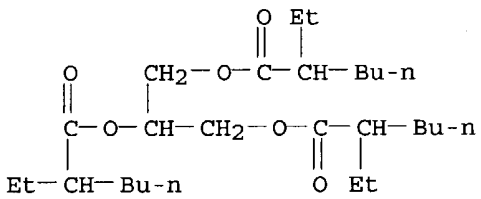
L70 ANSWER 4 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:823267 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:311980
TITLE: Oily solid cosmetics containing dextrin fatty acid esters and synthetic mica
INVENTOR(S): Kawai, Seiji; Ichinohe, Mikako
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tokiwa K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003300816	A2	20031021	JP 2002-103119	20020404

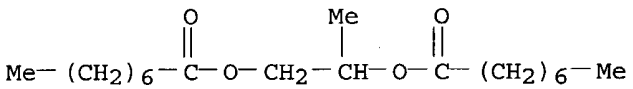
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2002-103119 20020404
AB The cosmetics, which show good shape retention and good compressibility, contain solid oily components 1-15, liquid oily components 15-65, powders 30-70, and dextrin fatty acid esters 0.01-8, wherein synthetic mica is contained at 1-50% based on total amount of the materials. Polyethylene wax 4.0, microcryst. wax 1.0, ceresin 3.0, diisostearyl malate 5.7, octyl palmitate 20.0, glycerin tri(caprylate/**caprate**) 15.0, sorbitan isostearate 1.0, dextrin palmitate 2-ethylhexanoate 0.3, PDM 40L (synthetic mica) 10.0, sericite 20.0, mica 13.0, Japan Red 226 0.2, TiO2 2.1, red Fe oxide 2.5, yellow Fe oxide 2.0, and black Fe oxide 0.2% were mixed, degassed, and compressed into a container to give an eye color. The eye color had no stickiness, spread uniformly, and was free from blurring ad transfer to fabrics.
IT **7360-38-5, Glyceryl tri-2-ethylhexanoate 7384-98-7, Propylene**

glycol dicaprylate
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oily solid cosmetics with good shape retention and less stickiness, containing solid oily components, liquid oily components, synthetic mica powder, and dextrin fatty acid esters)

RN 7360-38-5 HCAPLUS
CN Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7384-98-7 HCAPLUS
CN Octanoic acid, 1-methyl-1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L70 ANSWER 5 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:783100 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:280937
TITLE: Oily cosmetics with good shape retention containing solid dialkyl ketones and liquid oils
INVENTOR(S): Tofukuji, Kota; Hagiwara, Hiroyuki; Nakabayashi, Jiro; Momose, Shigesada
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kosei Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

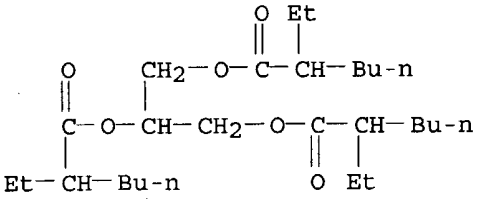
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003286123	A2	20031007	JP 2002-92828	20020328

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2002-92828 20020328
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:280937

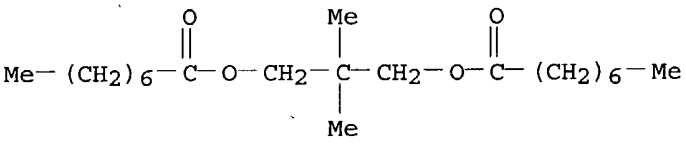
AB The oily cosmetics contain solid dialkyl ketones R1COR2 (R1, R2 = C10-20 alkyl) and liquid oils (except silicone oils) having IOB (inorg.-organic balance) 0-0.5. A lipstick containing EP-700 (ethylene-propylene copolymer) 5, candelilla wax 2, diheptadecyl ketone 20, pentaerythritol rosinate 2, paraffin wax 10, diisostearyl malate 13, vitamin E, red iron oxide 5, TiO2 1, Japan Yellow 4 Aluminum Lake 3, and polyglyceryl triisostearate to 100 weight% showed good shape retention, good adhesion to the skin, no sticky feeling, and no oil separation or shape change after 1-mo storage at 40°.

IT **7360-38-5**, **Glyceryl tri-2-ethylhexanoate** **31335-74-7**, Neopentyl glycol dioctanoate **53824-77-4**, **Propylene glycol** dicaprate
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oily cosmetics with good shape retention containing solid dialkyl ketones

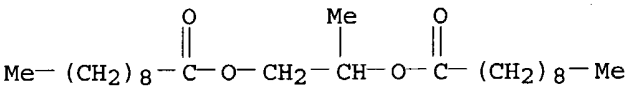
and liquid oils)
RN 7360-38-5 HCAPLUS
CN Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 31335-74-7 HCAPLUS
CN Octanoic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 53824-77-4 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid, 1-methyl-1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L70 ANSWER 6 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:509879 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:74108
TITLE: Acrylic polymer-based adhesive sheet for application to skin
INVENTOR(S): Murakami, Yoshihide; Okada, Katsuhiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nitto Denko Corporation, Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 12 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

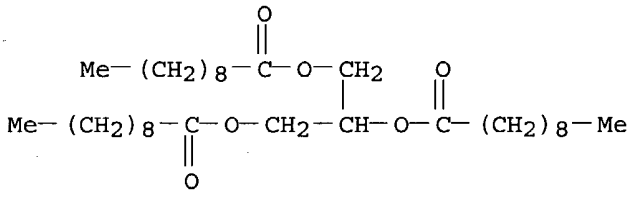
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1323437	A2	20030702	EP 2002-28197	20021219
EP 1323437	A3	20031112		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
JP 2003190205	A2	20030708	JP 2001-400671	20011228
US 2003124343	A1	20030703	US 2002-317076	20021212
US 6787681	B2	20040907		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-400671 A 20011228
AB An adhesive sheet for application on skin contains a supporting film, an elastomer film and an adhesive layer laminated in this order. The adhesive layer mainly contains an acrylic polymer and both the adhesive

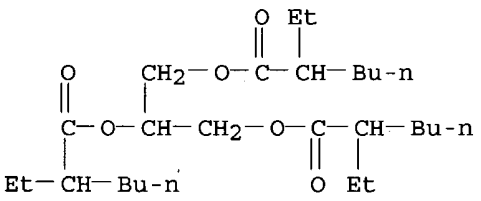
layer and the supporting film contain a component which is liquid or pasty at room temperature and is compatible with the acrylic polymer. For example, a polyether-polyurethane elastomer (Resamine P-210) was heat-melted, extruded into a film, and stuck to a stretched polypropylene supporting film. A solvent-type acrylic adhesive (100 parts), mainly composed of a copolymer made of isononyl acrylate, 2-methoxyethyl acrylate, and acrylic acid (65:30:5), was blended with 60 parts of tri-isoglyceride caprylate, and the mixture was heat crosslinked with an isocyanate-based compound to obtain an adhesive. The adhesive was applied to a release paper to a dry thickness of 30 μm. The release paper and the laminated film were then laminated in such an arrangement that the adhesive layer side of the release paper and the elastomer film side were opposed to each other. The laminated material was kept at 60° for 24 h to obtain an adhesive sheet for application to skin with a release paper.

IT **621-71-6**, Glyceryl tricaprate **7360-38-5**, **Glyceryl tri(2-ethylhexanoate)** **7384-98-7**, **Propylene glycol dicaprylate 53824-77-4**, **Propylene glycol** dicaprate **68958-54-3**, **Propylene glycol** di-isostearate
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(acrylic polymer-based adhesive sheet for application to skin)

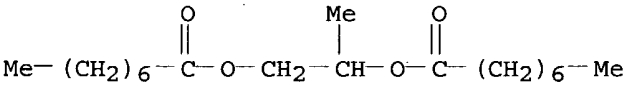
RN 621-71-6 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



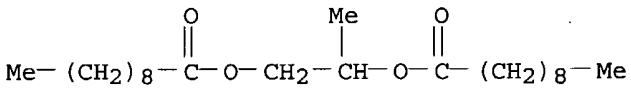
RN 7360-38-5 HCAPLUS
CN Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



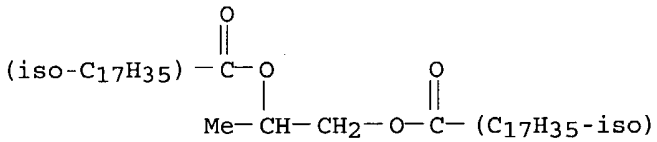
RN 7384-98-7 HCAPLUS
CN Octanoic acid, 1-methyl-1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 53824-77-4 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid, 1-methyl-1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



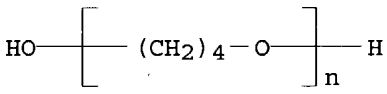
RN 68958-54-3 HCAPLUS
CN Isooctadecanoic acid, 1-methyl-1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **106413-09-6**, 1,4-Butanediol-diphenylmethane diisocyanate-polyethylene polypropylene glycol-polytetramethylene glycol block copolymer
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(rubber; acrylic polymer-based adhesive sheet for application to skin)
RN 106413-09-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1,4-Butanediol, polymer with α-hydro-ω-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,4-butanediyl), 1,1'-methylenebis[4-isocyanatobenzene], methyloxirane and oxirane, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

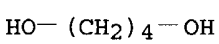
CM 1

CRN 25190-06-1
CMF (C4 H8 O)n H2 O
CCI PMS



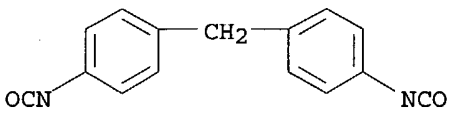
CM 2

CRN 110-63-4
CMF C4 H10 O2



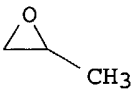
CM 3

CRN 101-68-8
CMF C15 H10 N2 O2



CM 4

CRN 75-56-9
CMF C3 H6 O



CM 5

CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O

L70 ANSWER 7 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:386690 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:390559
TITLE: Water-repellent cosmetics with good emulsion stability containing triglycerin-modified silicones and salts
INVENTOR(S): Nakanishi, Tetsuo; Tachibana, Kiyomi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shin-Etsu Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 26 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003146832	A2	20030521	JP 2001-349695	20011115

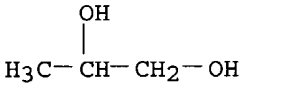
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-349695 20011115

AB The cosmetics contain (A) triglycerin-modified silicones R1aR2bSiO(4-a-b)/2 [R1 = C1-30 alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, amino-substituted alkyl, carboxyl-substituted alkyl, CdH2dO(C2H4O)e(C3H6O)fR3; R2 = QOCH[CH2OCH2CH(OH)CH2OH]2; Q = C3-20 hydrocarbylene which may contain ether linkage and ester linkage; R3 = C4-30 hydrocarbyl, R4CO; R4 = C1-30 hydrocarbyl; a = 1.0-2.5; b = 0.001-1.5; d = 0-15; e, f = 0-50] as emulsifiers and (B) salts. A skin cleanser containing polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate 30, NaCl 1, H2O 49, and an organopolysiloxane having average compositional formula (Me3SiO1/2)2(Me2SiO)10(MeRSiO)5 [R = C3H6OCH[CH2OCH2CH(OH)CH2OH]2] (prepared from methylhydrogenpolysiloxane and an allyl ether) 20 weight% showed transparent appearance, good cleansing effect, and skin-moisturizing effect.

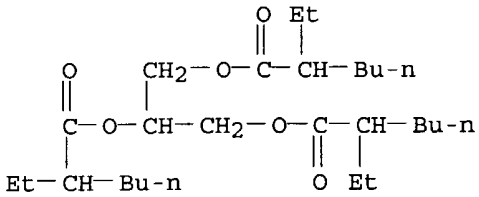
IT **57-55-6**, **Propylene glycol**, biological studies
7360-38-5, **Glyceryl tri-2-ethylhexanoate** **25265-71-8**, Dipropylene glycol
68795-69-7, **Propylene glycol** monodecanoate
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(water-repellent cosmetics with good emulsion stability containing triglycerin-modified silicone emulsifiers and salts)

RN 57-55-6 HCAPLUS

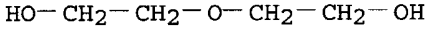
CN 1,2-Propanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7360-38-5 HCAPLUS
CN Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 25265-71-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanol, oxybis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



2 (D1—Me)

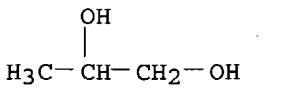
RN 68795-69-7 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid, monoester with 1,2-propanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 334-48-5
CMF C10 H20 O2

CM 2

CRN 57-55-6
CMF C3 H8 O2



L70 ANSWER 8 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:299103 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:305814
TITLE: Water-oil-water emulsion compositions with good storage stability

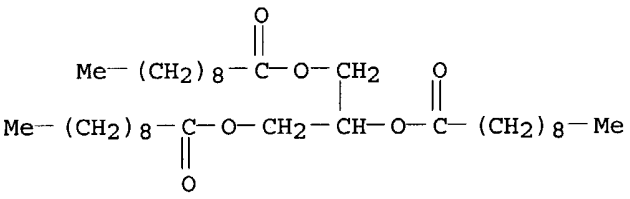
INVENTOR(S): Matsuda, Susumu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Noevir Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003113323	A2	20030418	JP 2001-292714	20010926
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-234393 A	20010802

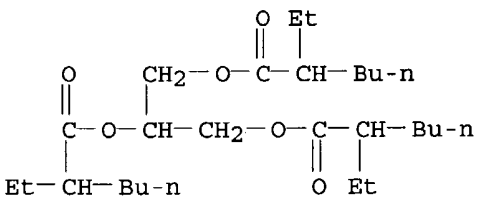
AB Title compns. comprise one or two compds. selected from quaternary ammonium salt-containing polymer compds. and betaine type amphoteric surfactants, lipophilic surfactants, and hydrophilic surfactants. Thus, a composition comprised Arlacel P 135 3.0, cetyl isooctanoate 10.0, dimethylsilicone 2.0, water 73.6, acrylic acid-diallyldimethylammonium chloride-acrylamide copolymer 0.2, xanthan gum 0.2, 1,3-butylene glycol 5.0, glycerin 3.0, and polyethylene glycol monostearate 3.0%.

IT **621-71-6**, Capric acid triglyceride **7360-38-5**, **Glyceryl tris(2-ethylhexanoate)**
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(lipophilic surfactant; water-oil-water emulsion compns. with good storage stability)

RN 621-71-6 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7360-38-5 HCAPLUS
CN Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

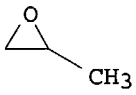


IT **106392-12-5**, Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide block copolymer
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(lipophilic surfactants; water-oil-water emulsion compns. with good storage stability)

RN 106392-12-5 HCAPLUS
CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75-56-9
CMF C3 H6 O



CM 2

CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O

L70 ANSWER 9 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:239802 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:275918
TITLE: Hair growth stimulant compositions containing N-acyl-amino acids and fatty acid esters
INVENTOR(S): Miyauchi, Satsuki; Serizawa, Satoshi; Egawa, Makoto; Sato, Maruyasu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lion Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

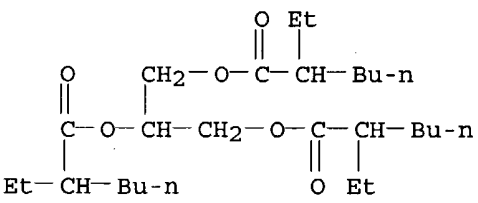
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003089622	A2	20030328	JP 2001-286200	20010920

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-286200 20010920

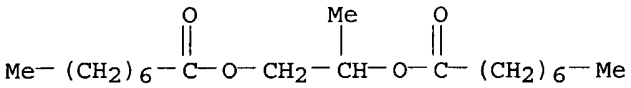
AB The compns., which stimulate hair growth and are free from stickiness and stiffness when applied to hair, contain N-acyl amino acids or their salts and esters of fatty acids with alcs. N-acyl groups of the amino acid derivs. preferably have numbered C atoms. A lotion containing N-tridecanoylaspartic acid 2, Et oleate 3, H2O 10%, and EtOH balance showed hair growth-promoting effect in white rabbits.

IT **7360-38-5, Glyceryl tri-2-ethylhexanoate 7384-98-7, Propylene glycol dicaprylate**
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hair growth stimulants containing N-acyl-amino acids and fatty acid esters)

RN 7360-38-5 HCAPLUS
CN Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7384-98-7 HCAPLUS
CN Octanoic acid, 1-methyl-1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L70 ANSWER 10 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:286658 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:314771
TITLE: Transparent cosmetic emollients containing oils
INVENTOR(S): Sato, Hiroyoshi; Ito, Kenzo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

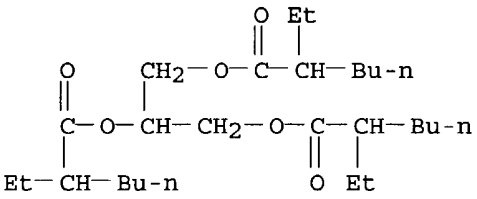
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002114623	A2	20020416	JP 2000-305963	20001005

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2000-305963 20001005

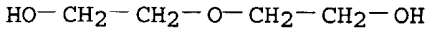
AB The title compns. comprise liquid oils 30-98 %, nonionic surfactants (HLB value 2-10) 2-40 %, polyhydric alcs. 0.1-20 %, and water 0.1-10 %. A cleansing oil contained **glyceryl tri(2-ethylhexanoate)** 10, POE lauryl ether (HLB 9) 7, glycerin 1, dipropylene glycol 5, 1,2-pentanediol 1, hexylene glycol 2, Cnidium officinale exts. 20, perfumes q.s., water 2, jojoba oil 3, macadamia nut oil 5, and squalane balance to 100 %.

IT **7360-38-5**, **Glyceryl tri(2-ethylhexanoate)** **25265-71-8**, Dipropylene glycol **31335-74-7**, Neopentyl glycol **dicaprylate**
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(transparent cosmetic emollients containing oils and nonionic surfactants and polyhydric alcs.)

RN 7360-38-5 HCAPLUS
CN Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

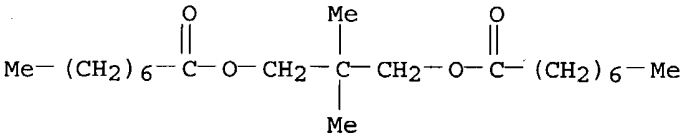


RN 25265-71-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanol, oxybis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



2 (D1—Me)

RN 31335-74-7 HCAPLUS
CN Octanoic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L70 ANSWER 11 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:892139 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:42511
TITLE: Hair-styling preparations containing hydrophilic oils
INVENTOR(S): Omura, Takayuki; Omori, Takashi; Miyahara, Reiji; Nanba, Tomiyuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 16 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001342118	A2	20011211	JP 2001-86817	20010326
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-93064 A	20000330

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:42511
AB Hair-styling prepns. contain liquid oils which show solubility in H2O of 1-15 weight% at 25° and solubility in **glyceryl tri(2-ethylhexanoate)** of ≥5 weight% at 25°. The prepns. may also contain film-forming agents. A hair preparation containing Yukaformer SM (N-methacryloyl-N,N-dimethylammoniumα-N-methylcarboxybetaine-alkyl methacrylate copolymer solution) 25.0, polyoxyethylene glycerin **caprate** 3.0, H2O 37.0, EtOH 30.0, and **propylene glycol** 5.0 weight% was not sticky and showed good hair-styling and -smoothing effects.

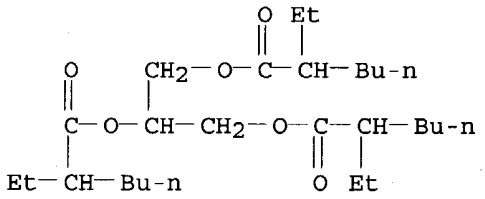
L70 ANSWER 12 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:892138 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:24958
TITLE: Storage-stable oily compositions for skin cleansing
INVENTOR(S): Nakayama, Junko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kosei Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001342115	A2	20011211	JP 2000-348526	20001115
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-95943 A	20000330

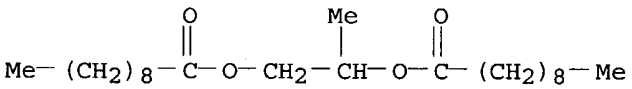
AB The compns. contain 70-97.99 weight% oils containing ≥40 weight% C14-30 fatty acid esters having branched chains, 0.01-3 weight% polyhydric alcs. having ≥3 OH groups, and 2-20 weight% nonionic surfactants (HLB 5-16, liquid or paste at ambient temperature). A cleansing composition containing **glyceryl tri(2-ethylhexanoate)** 36.195, isononyl isononanoate 20, liquid paraffin 20, liquid lanolin 5, meadowfoam oil 5, oil-soluble Glycyrrhiza glabra extract 0.005, rosemary oil 1, perfume 0.3, polyoxyethylene sorbitol tetraoleate 12, Na polyoxyethylene lauryl ether phosphate 0.2, and glycerin 0.3 weight% showed good storage stability for 2 mo at 5 or 40°, efficiently removed makeups from the face, and gave a good feel to the skin.

IT **7360-38-5**, **Glyceryl tri(2-ethylhexanoate)** **53824-77-4**, **Propylene glycol** dicaprate
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(storage-stable skin cleansers containing oils containing fatty acid esters having branched chains, polyols, and surfactants)

RN 7360-38-5 HCAPLUS
CN Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 53824-77-4 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid, 1-methyl-1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L70 ANSWER 13 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2001:891558 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	136:42510
TITLE:	Hair-conditioning preparations containing hydrophilic oils
INVENTOR(S):	Omori, Takashi; Miyahara, Reiji; Kanokogi, Hiroyuki; Nanba, Tomiyuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE:	Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 21 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1
PATENT INFORMATION:	

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

JP 2001342116	A2	20011211	JP 2001-85691	20010323
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-86241 A	20000327
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 136:42510			

AB The hair prepns. contain liquid oils which show solubility in H2O of 1-15 weight% at 25° and solubility in **glyceryl tri(2-ethylhexanoate)** of ≥5 weight% at 25°. The prepns. may also contain quaternary ammonium salts or amidoamines. A hair preparation containing stearyltrimethylammonium chloride 1.0, cetostearyl alc. 2.2, polyoxyethylene glycerin **caprate** 0.001, **propylene glycol** 5.0, additives, and H2O to 100 weight% was not sticky and showed hair-moisturizing, -smoothing, and -softening effects.

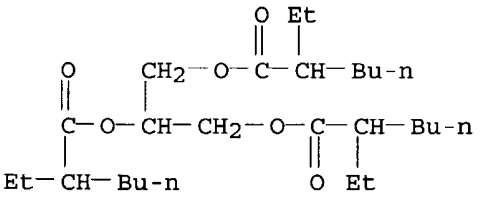
L70 ANSWER 14 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:874358 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:10936
TITLE: Bath compositions containing specified liquid oily components
INVENTOR(S): Omori, Takashi; Miyahara, Reiji; Kanokogi, Hiroyuki; Nanba, Tomiyuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 19 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001335465	A2	20011204	JP 2001-85692	20010323
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-85041 A	20000324
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 136:10936			

AB The invention relates to a bath composition having improved use feel, moisturizing effect, and heat-insulating effect, wherein the composition contains a liquid oily component which is 1-15 % soluble in water at 25° and ≥ 5 % soluble in **glyceryl tri-2-ethylhexanoate.** A liquid bath composition containing **propylene glycol** 10, 1,3-butylene glycol 12, liquid paraffin 35, cetyl octanoate 5, squalene 5, polyoxyethylene oleyl ether 8, polyoxyethylene capric acid glycerin 20 and other ingredients to 100 % was formulated.

IT **7360-38-5, Glyceryl tri-2-ethylhexanoate**
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(bath compns. containing specified liquid oily components)

RN 7360-38-5 HCAPLUS
CN Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L70 ANSWER 15 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:843674 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:376526
TITLE: Skin-moisturizing cosmetics containing oils

INVENTOR(S): Omori, Takashi; Miyahara, Reiji; Kanokogi, Hiroyuki; Nanba, Tomiyuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 19 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

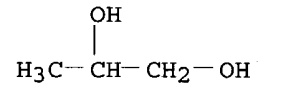
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001322925	A2	20011120	JP 2001-61119	20010306
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-60812 A	20000306

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:376526

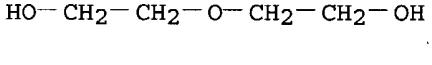
AB The cosmetics contain oils showing H2O solubility (25°) 1-15 weight% and **glyceryl tri-2-ethylhexanoate** solubility (25°) ≥5 weight%. A cosmetic lotion containing EtOH 10, glycerin 5, 1,3-butylene glycol 5, polyoxyethylene glycerin **caprate** 0.001, nicotinamide 0.3, Na pyrrolidonecarboxylate 0.5, nicotinamide 0.3, Na pyrrolidonecarboxylate 0.5, and H2O to 100 weight% was not sticky, showed skin-moisturizing effect, and gave a good feel to the skin.

IT **57-55-6**, **Propylene glycol**, biological studies
25265-71-8, Dipropylene glycol
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(moisturizer; skin-moisturizing cosmetics containing water-soluble oils)

RN 57-55-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2-Propanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 25265-71-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanol, oxybis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



2 (D1—Me)

L70 ANSWER 16 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:792221 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:348726
TITLE: Cholesterol ester clathrate, water-holding composition, hydrous compositions, cosmetics containing the same, and process for the preparation thereof
INVENTOR(S): Hamano, Yohei; Nasu, Akio; Minami, Takashi; Miyazaki, Takayuki; Tomita, Noriko; Matsumoto, Takashi; Soyama, Yoshikazu; Ito, Kenzo; Matsuda, Hajime; Sumiyoshi, Hideyuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: U.S., 40 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 779,633.
CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

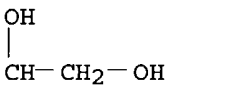
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6309653	B1	20011030	US 1999-229840	19990111
WO 9701356	A1	19970116	WO 1996-JP1815	19960701
W: AU, CA, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 09071596	A2	19970318	JP 1996-191488	19960701
JP 09208423	A2	19970812	JP 1996-247289	19960828

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
JP 1995-186154 A 19950629
JP 1995-337870 A 19951130
WO 1996-JP1815 W 19960701
US 1997-779633 A2 19970227

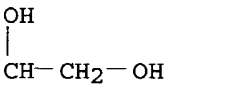
AB A cholesterol ester clathrate comprising a cholesterol ester included in a hydroxyalkylated cyclodextrin is described. The clathrate exhibits an emulsifying effect. A hydrous cosmetic composition comprises a hydroxyalkylated cyclodextrin, a cholesterol ester, a hydrous stabilizer, a clay mineral, and water. The hydrous compns. are excellent in water-holding capacity and are improved in hydration properties and separation stability at a high temperature For example, a cream composition was prepared from (A) an oil phase containing microcryst. wax 8.0, solid paraffin 2.0, beeswax 3.0, petrolatum 6.0, hydrogenated lanolin 5.0, squalane 30.0, hexadecyl adipate 3.0, glyceryl monooleate 3.5, and POE (20) sorbitol monooleate 1.0; (B) other bases containing an antiseptic, an antioxidant, and perfume; (C) a water base containing water 15.0, **propylene glycol** 5.0; and (D) a hydrate composition containing hydroxypropyl β-cyclodextrin 1.0, cholesteryl ester of macadamia nut oil fatty acids 3.5, squalane 2.0, sodium magnesium silicate 0.5, glycerin 1.5, and water 1.5 parts by weight, resp.

IT **57-55-6**, **Propylene glycol**, biological studies
57-55-6D, 1,2-Propanediol, ethers with β-cyclodextrin, biological studies **7360-38-5**, **Glyceryl tri(2-ethylhexanoate)** **9003-13-8**, Polyoxypropylene butyl ether **27841-06-1**, Neopentyl glycol dicaprate
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cholesterol ester clathrate, water-holding composition, hydrous compns., cosmetics containing the same, and process for the preparation thereof)

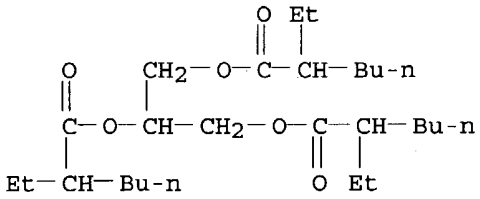
RN 57-55-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2-Propanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



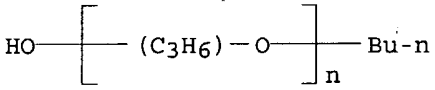
RN 57-55-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2-Propanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



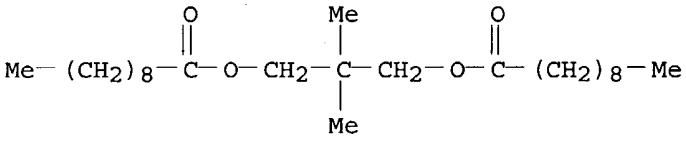
RN 7360-38-5 HCAPLUS
CN Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 9003-13-8 HCAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α-butyl-ω-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 27841-06-1 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L70 ANSWER 17 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:2169 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:76131
TITLE: Silicone compounds as cosmetic materials
INVENTOR(S): Nakanishi, Tetsuo; Ono, Ichiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1062944	A1	20001227	EP 2000-304947	20000612
EP 1062944	B1	20040303		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2001055307	A2	20010227	JP 2000-169265	20000606
US 2002058053	A1	20020516	US 2000-592542	20000612

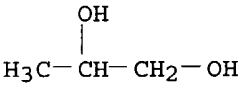
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-164768 A 19990611
JP 2000-169265 A 20000606

AB The preparation of silicone compds. as cosmetic materials is presented. The silicone compds. have high compatibility with other ingredients of cosmetics, such as oils, surfactants and powders, to ensure high stability in the emulsified state. Cosmetics containing silicones of the present

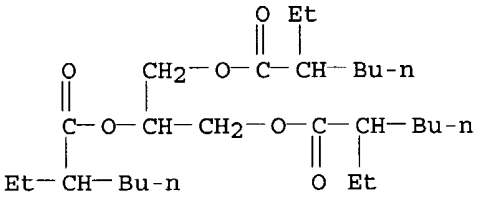
invention spread smoothly on skin, have no oily feel, and render the skin moist, fresh and youthful. Further, they provide refreshed feel and durable makeup effect to the users and cause no change by fluctuation of temperature and passage of time, namely have very high stability. When the present silicone compds. were mixed in skin cleansing compns., on the other hand, the resulting compns. acquire a characteristic that they absorb cosmetic and sebum stains very well and remove them efficiently in addition to having the foregoing characteristics, such as use comfort, excellent usability and high stability to aging. For example, a milky lotion was prepared containing N-acylglutamic acid, 0.1, 1,3-butylene glycol 15.4, glycerol mono fatty acid ester 0.5, cetanol 0.5, spermaceti 1.0, glyceryl trioctanoate 8.0, a grafted silicone (preparation given) 6.0, NaOH 0.025, and purified water up to 100%, resp.

IT **57-55-6**, **Propylene glycol**, biological studies
7360-38-5, **Glyceryl tri(2-ethylhexanoate)** **25265-71-8**, Dipropylene glycol
53824-77-4, **Propylene glycol** didecanoate
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic compns. containing siloxanes)

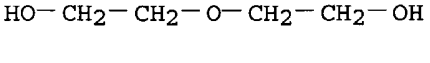
RN 57-55-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2-Propanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7360-38-5 HCAPLUS
CN Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

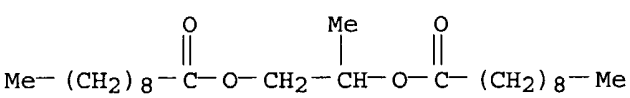


RN 25265-71-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanol, oxybis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



2 (D1—Me)

RN 53824-77-4 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid, 1-methyl-1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L70 ANSWER 18 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:579113 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:204407
TITLE: Sunscreen compositions containing starch and silica powders
INVENTOR(S): Sagara, Keisuke
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kosei Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

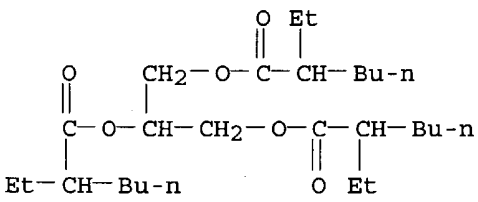
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11246379	A2	19990914	JP 1998-64424	19980227

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-64424 19980227

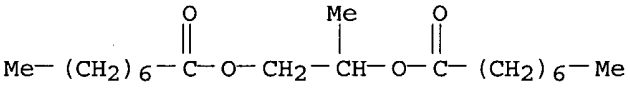
AB Sunscreen compns. comprise (1) ethanol, (2) powdery corn starch and/or granular silicic anhydride, and (3) UV ray scattering agents and/or UV ray absorbing agents. The compns. further comprise nonionic surfactants and oily substances, e.g. fatty acid esters and polyhydric alc. fatty acid esters. The compns. provide refreshing feels and are stable during storage (without caking). A sunscreen contained ethanol 40, corn starch 15, silicic anhydride (average granular diameter 2.7 μm) 5, titania 5, 2-ethylhexyl p-methoxycinnamate 10, silicic anhydride (average granular diameter 0.02 μm) 2, sorbitan sesquioleate 0.5, and **2-ethylhexyl triglyceride** 22.5 %.

IT **7360-38-5**, **2-Ethylhexyl triglyceride**
7384-98-7, **Propylene glycol dicaprylate**
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(stable sunscreen compns. containing UV absorbents and starch and silica and surfactants and esters)

RN 7360-38-5 HCAPLUS
CN Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7384-98-7 HCAPLUS
CN Octanoic acid, 1-methyl-1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L70 ANSWER 19 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:701643 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:351225
TITLE: Topical formulations with improved transdermal permeability
INVENTOR(S): Kuroda, Akihiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kanebo, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

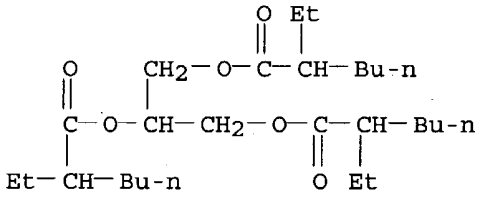
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09278643	A2	19971028	JP 1996-118372	19960415
JP 3506839	B2	20040315		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1996-118372 19960415

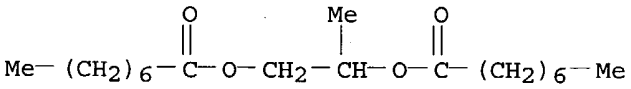
AB Topical compns. with improved transdermal penetrations comprise nonionic siloxane surfactants, oils, and physiol. active substances. A composition containing polyoxyethylene-polysiloxanes (HLB 10, KF-6013) 5, diisopropylamine dichloroacetate 0.5, paraffin oils 10, Na lauryl sulfate 5, and distilled water to 100 parts was formulated and tested for transdermal absorption rates by applying depilated back of rats.

IT **7360-38-5, 2-Ethylhexanoic acid triglyceride 7384-98-7, Propylene glycol dicaprylate**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(topical formulations with improved transdermal permeability)

RN 7360-38-5 HCAPLUS
CN Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7384-98-7 HCAPLUS
CN Octanoic acid, 1-methyl-1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L70 ANSWER 20 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:587115 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:283176
TITLE: Bath preparations
INVENTOR(S): Miura, Takao
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Earth Chemical Co., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 15 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

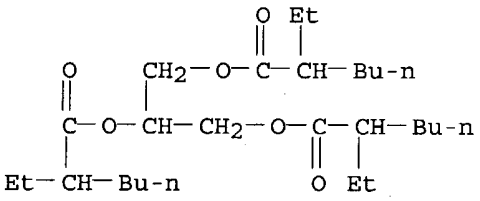
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09227357	A2	19970902	JP 1996-29711	19960216

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1996-29711 19960216
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 127:283176

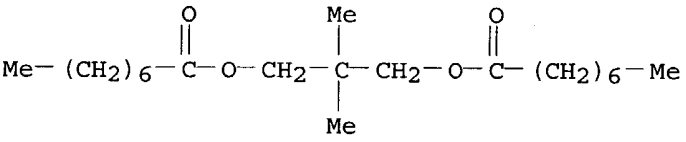
AB Bath prepns. comprise: (A) fats and oils or hydrophobic active ingredients and (B) ≤1 surfactants having specified structures or having cloud point ≤40°. A bath preparation contained cetyl isooctanoate 8, 2-octyldodecanol 8, liquid paraffin 24, oleic acid 6, phenoxyethanol 1, perfumes 0.5, yellow color number 4 0.2, NaOH (pH adjuster) and purified water to 100 weight%.

IT **7360-38-5**, **Glyceryl tri-2-ethylhexanoate** **31335-74-7**, Neopentyl glycol dioctanoate **53824-77-4**, **Propylene glycol** dicaprate **61725-89-1**
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(bath prepns.)

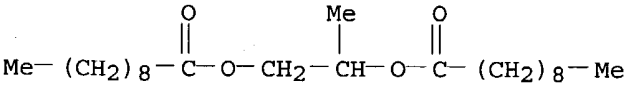
RN 7360-38-5 HCAPLUS
CN Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 31335-74-7 HCAPLUS
CN Octanoic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 53824-77-4 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid, 1-methyl-1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 61725-89-1 HCAPLUS
CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, tridecyl ether (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 112-70-9
CMF C13 H28 O

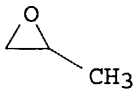
Me— $(CH_2)_{12}$ —OH

CM 2

CRN 9003-11-6
CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x
CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 75-56-9
CMF C3 H6 O



CM 4

CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O

L70 ANSWER 21 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:359038 HCAPLUS
Correction of: 1997:240526
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:329876
Correction of: 126:224529
TITLE: A fatty acid esters composition of a polyglycerin, a process for the preparation thereof, a process for the preparation of a highly-purified fatty esters composition of a polyglycerin, a highly-purified fatty esters composition of a polyglycerin, an additive for food-stuffs, a resin composition, and a composition for cosmetics or detergents
INVENTOR(S): Endo, Toshio; Daito, Terumasa
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 96 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 758641	A1	19970219	EP 1996-400562	19960318
EP 758641	B1	20000830		
R: DE, FR, GB				
JP 08109153	A2	19960430	JP 1995-227073	19950811

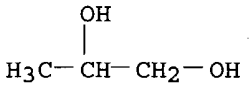
JP 3312830	B2	20020812			
JP 09157384	A2	19970617	JP 1995-344844		19951206
JP 3436450	B2	20030811			
JP 09194428	A2	19970729	JP 1996-6743		19960118
JP 09194660	A2	19970729	JP 1996-8372		19960122
JP 09194655	A2	19970729	JP 1996-8373		19960122
JP 09194586	A2	19970729	JP 1996-10831		19960125
JP 09194683	A2	19970729	JP 1996-10832		19960125
JP 09208803	A2	19970812	JP 1996-16343		19960201
JP 09208804	A2	19970812	JP 1996-16344		19960201
JP 09208790	A2	19970812	JP 1996-16345		19960201
JP 09208443	A2	19970812	JP 1996-18579		19960205
JP 09208444	A2	19970812	JP 1996-18580		19960205
JP 09208770	A2	19970812	JP 1996-18581		19960205
JP 09217088	A2	19970819	JP 1996-22642		19960208
JP 3447879	B2	20030916			
JP 09216811	A2	19970819	JP 1996-22643		19960208
JP 09216813	A2	19970819	JP 1996-22645		19960208
JP 09117258	A2	19970506	JP 1996-238594		19960821
JP 3514922	B2	20040405			
JP 09272893	A2	19971021	JP 1997-39820		19970207
JP 09249615	A2	19970922	JP 1997-58371		19970226
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1995-227073	A	19950811
			JP 1995-233180	A	19950821
			JP 1995-344844	A	19951206
			JP 1996-6743	A	19960118
			JP 1996-8372	A	19960122
			JP 1996-8373	A	19960122
			JP 1996-10831	A	19960125
			JP 1996-10832	A	19960125
			JP 1996-16343	A	19960201
			JP 1996-16344	A	19960201
			JP 1996-16345	A	19960201
			JP 1996-18579	A	19960205
			JP 1996-18580	A	19960205
			JP 1996-18581	A	19960205
			JP 1996-22642	A	19960208
			JP 1996-22643	A	19960208
			JP 1996-22644	A	19960208
			JP 1996-22645	A	19960208
			JP 1994-191611	A	19940815
			EP 1996-400562	A	19960318

AB Disclosed are a fatty acid ester composition of a polyglycerin containing more than 70% of fatty acid monoester which is defined by a specified anal. method, a process for the preparation thereof, a process for the preparation of a highly-purified fatty acid ester composition of a polyglycerin, and a highly-purified fatty acid composition of a polyglycerin having an oxirane oxygen concentration of below 100 ppm which is defined by a specified anal. method. The fatty acid esters of a polyglycerin are useful as additives for a variety of food-stuffs, additives for a variety of thermoplastic resins, and as additives for a variety of cosmetics or detergents.

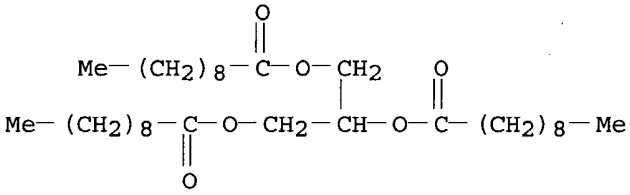
IT **57-55-6**, **Propylene glycol**, uses
621-71-6, Tricaprin **7360-38-5 25265-71-8**,
Dipropylene glycol
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(fatty acid ester composition of a polyglycerin)

RN 57-55-6 HCAPLUS

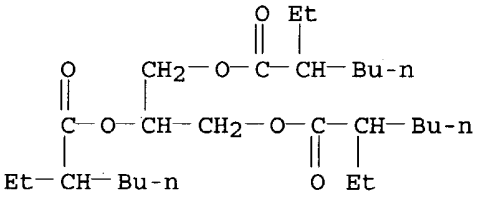
CN 1,2-Propanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



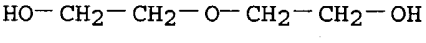
RN 621-71-6 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7360-38-5 HCAPLUS
CN Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 25265-71-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanol, oxybis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



2 (D1—Me)

L70 ANSWER 22 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:240526 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:224529
TITLE: A fatty acid esters composition of a polyglycerin, a process for the preparation thereof, a process for the preparation of a highly-purified fatty esters composition of a polyglycerin, a highly-purified fatty esters composition of a polyglycerin, an additive for food-stuffs, a resin composition, and a composition for cosmetics or detergents
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 96 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

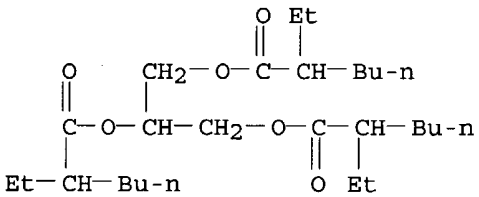
EP 758641 A1	19970219	EP 1996-400562	19960318
R: DE, FR, GB			
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		JP 1995-227073	19950811
		JP 1995-233180	19950821
		JP 1995-344844	19951206
		JP 1996-6743	19960118
		JP 1996-8372	19960122
		JP 1996-8373	19960122
		JP 1996-10831	19960125
		JP 1996-10832	19960125
		JP 1996-16343	19960201
		JP 1996-16344	19960201
		JP 1996-16345	19960201
		JP 1996-18579	19960205
		JP 1996-18580	19960205
		JP 1996-18581	19960205
		JP 1996-22642	19960208
		JP 1996-22643	19960208
		JP 1996-22644	19960208
		JP 1996-22645	19960208

AB Disclosed are a fatty acid ester composition of a polyglycerin containing more than 70% of fatty acid monoester which is defined by a specified anal. method, a process for the preparation thereof, a process for the preparation of a highly-purified fatty acid ester composition of a polyglycerin, and a highly-purified fatty acid composition of a polyglycerin having an oxirane oxygen concentration of below 100 ppm which is defined by a specified anal. method. The fatty acid esters of a polyglycerin are useful as additives for a variety of food-stuffs, additives for a variety of thermoplastic resins, and as additives for a variety of cosmetics or detergents.

IT **7360-38-5**
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compns. of fatty acid esters of polyglycerins)

RN 7360-38-5 HCAPLUS

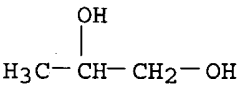
CN Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **57-55-6**, 1,2-Propanediol, biological studies **621-71-6**, Tricaprin **25265-71-8**, Dipropylene glycol
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compns. of fatty acid esters of polyglycerins)

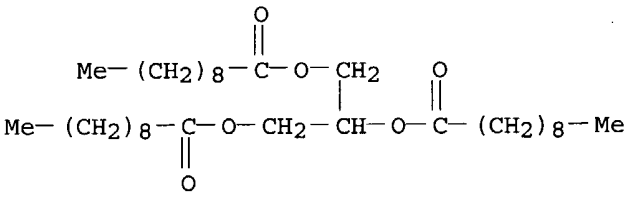
RN 57-55-6 HCAPLUS

CN 1,2-Propanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

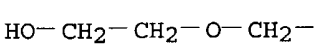


RN 621-71-6 HCAPLUS

CN Decanoic acid, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 25265-71-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanol, oxybis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

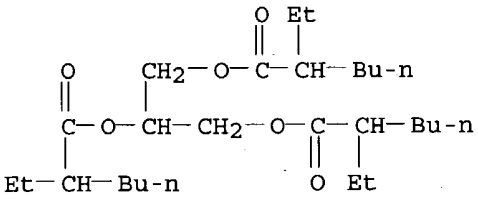


2 (D1—Me)

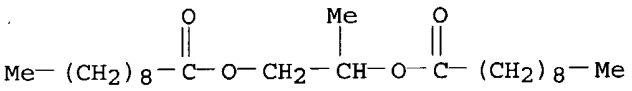
L70 ANSWER 23 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:38764 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:65207
TITLE: Cosmetics containing quaternary ammonium ion-containing organic clay compounds and liquid oils
INVENTOR(S): Ishida, Kazuhiro; Hirai, Kimitoku; Momose, Shigesada; Kondo, Toshio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kosei KK, Japan; Co Op Chemical Co., Ltd.
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08283140	A2	19961029	JP 1995-108965	19950410
JP 3533753	B2	20040531		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1995-108965	19950410

AB Cosmetics contain quaternary ammonium ion-containing organic clay compds. and liquid oils having IOB ≥ 0.1. As an example, a powder foundation contained mica 46.5, talc 20.0, titania 15.0, nylon powder 5.0, colorants 3.0, perfluoropolyethers 3.0, cetyl 2-ethylhexanoate 7.0, and quaternary ammonium ion-containing organic clay compds. (e.g. hectorite) 0.5 %. The prepns. showed good dispersibility and swellability, formed transparent and smooth film after application, and were stable.
IT **7360-38-5**, **Glyceryl tri-2-ethylhexanoate** **53824-77-4**, **Propylene glycol** dicaprate
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetics containing quaternary ammonium ion-containing organic clay compds. and liquid oils)
RN 7360-38-5 HCAPLUS
CN Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 53824-77-4 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid, 1-methyl-1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



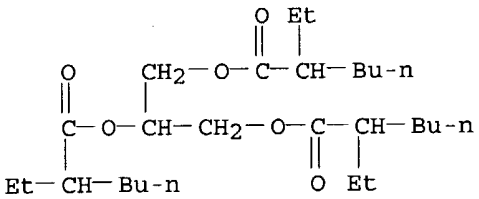
L70 ANSWER 24 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:27833 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:27833
TITLE: Skin cleansing mousses containing esters and nonionic emulsifiers
INVENTOR(S): Rosser, David Arthur
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Unilever PLC, UK; Unilever N. V.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 437956	A1	19910724	EP 1990-313908	19901219
EP 437956	B1	19940601		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, SE				
AU 9068096	A1	19910627	AU 1990-68096	19901217
AU 620748	B2	19920220		
CA 2032753	AA	19910622	CA 1990-2032753	19901219
IN 171190	A	19920815	IN 1990-BO338	19901219
AT 106237	E	19940615	AT 1990-313908	19901219
ES 2057452	T3	19941016	ES 1990-313908	19901219
BR 9006525	A	19911001	BR 1990-6525	19901220
ZA 9010282	A	19920826	ZA 1990-10282	19901220
JP 04208212	A2	19920729	JP 1990-418288	19901221
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1989-28903	19891221
			EP 1990-313908	19901219

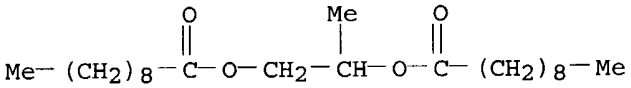
AB A skin cleansing composition suitable for removing make-ups contains an oil having ≥1 ester group, an ethoxylated nonionic emulsifier having an average HLB 5-14, and water, together with an aerosol propellant to deliver the composition as a mousse. A cleanser was formulated containing **glyceryl tri(2-ethylhexanoate)** 24, Laureth-7 (HLB 13) 6, and water 70 weight/volume %, filled into aerosol cans, and pressurized with CAP30 to a level of 5% by weight of the emulsion. A 2 cm diameter dose of mousse expelled from the aerosol can was directly applied to a lipstick mark on the arms of volunteers and rubbed for 10 s. The arm was washed with water and the lipstick mark was completely removed.

IT **7360-38-5, Glyceryl tri(2-ethylhexanoate) 53824-77-4 68795-69-7**

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(skin cleansing mousses containing ethoxylated nonionic emulsifier and)
RN 7360-38-5 HCAPLUS
CN Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



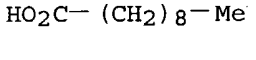
RN 53824-77-4 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid, 1-methyl-1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 68795-69-7 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid, monoester with 1,2-propanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

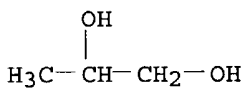
CM 1

CRN 334-48-5
CMF C10 H20 O2



CM 2

CRN 57-55-6
CMF C3 H8 O2

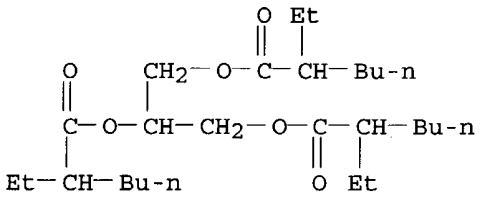


L70 ANSWER 25 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:152888 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:152888
TITLE: Effects of various emollients on the bactericidal activity of chlorhexidine digluconate
AUTHOR(S): Kihara, Koji; Furuta, Taro
CORPORATE SOURCE: Saraya, Co., Ltd., Kashiwara, 582, Japan
SOURCE: Bokin Bobai (1986), 14(12), 597-604
CODEN: BOBODP; ISSN: 0385-5201
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB Emollient compds. of 13 kinds were selected from a number of compds. generally used for cosmetic materials and their effects on the

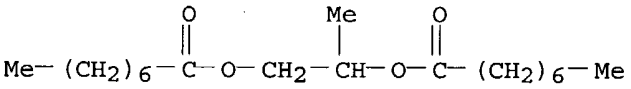
bactericidal action of chlorhexidine (CH) were examined Polyoxyethylene glyceryl monococoate (GC), di-iso-Pr adipate (DIPA), di-iso-Bu adipate (DIBA), and polyglycerol enhanced the bactericidal activity of CH against Staphylococcus aureus. In the case of Pseudomonas aeruginosa, only DIBA showed a similar effect on bactericidal action. The activity of residual 0.2% CH against S. aureus was stimulated as the concentration of GC or DIPA increased steadily within the range of 0.1 to 0.4%. The bactericidal action of CH was enhanced immediately upon addition of 0.1% DIBA but the enhancement did not increase beyond this level.

IT **7360-38-5 7384-98-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(chlorhexidine digluconate bactericidal activity response to)

RN 7360-38-5 HCAPLUS
CN Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7384-98-7 HCAPLUS
CN Octanoic acid, 1-methyl-1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



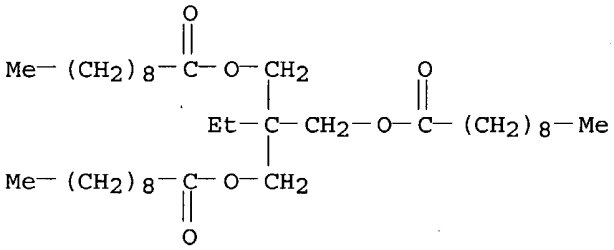
L70 ANSWER 26 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:116209 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:116209
TITLE: The relationships between structure and rheological properties of hydrocarbons and oxygenated compounds used as base stocks
AUTHOR(S): Denis, J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Francais du Petrole, Fr.
SOURCE: Journal of Synthetic Lubrication (1984), 1(3), 201-38
CODEN: JSLUE6; ISSN: 0265-6582
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Synthetic lubricant basestocks of hydrocarbons and oxygenated compds. were studied in reference to the compromise between viscosity index (VI) and pour point (PP). Hydrocarbons are rheol. less favorable than esters in achieving a compromise between VI and PP, because carbonyl groups impart excellent low-temperature pour properties to the mol. under certain conditions. For hydrocarbons, it is possible to reach VI of .apprx.155-175 at a PP of -5° depending on the viscosities of certain isoparaffins or cycloalkanes. The isoparaffins must either possess long side chains or a highly branched side chain. A isolated saturated ring (especially C5) is quite favorable, either in the middle of the principal chain or at the end of the principal or side chains. A 2nd ring sharply lowers the VI. Diacid and polyol esters may display a VI as high as the best hydrocarbons from this standpoint, but have PPs of .apprx.-50 to -70°. The most favorable diacid esters are those consisting of a linear C10-12 diacid and a monoalc. branched by a chain containing 2 carbon atoms. Esters of neopentyl

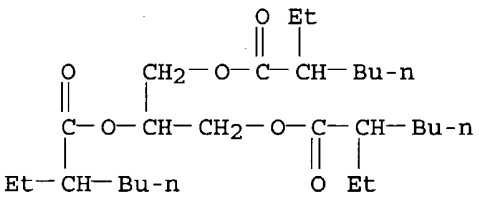
polyols exhibit lower VIs than the above, due to branching at the polyol. Esters of trimethylolpropane with linear monoacids achieve a good compromise between VI and PP. Alkyleneoxy groups are highly conducive to a good compromise between VI and PP. The best compds. from this standpoint are actually polyoxyalkylene esters and polyoxyalkylene diesters. Furthermore, despite the problems raised by the miscibility of this family of compds. with hydrocarbons, it is very possible to obtain polyoxypropylene esters and polyoxypropylene diesters which are perfectly miscible with light mineral oils ≤350 SSU basestock.

IT **78-17-1 7360-38-5 9003-11-6 15805-95-5 25322-69-4 25322-69-4D**, dialkyl ethers **26403-62-3 42610-23-1 58870-69-2**
RL: PRP (Properties)
(viscosity index and pour point of)

RN 78-17-1 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid, 2-ethyl-2-[[(1-oxodecyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



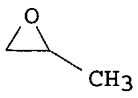
RN 7360-38-5 HCAPLUS
CN Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 9003-11-6 HCAPLUS
CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

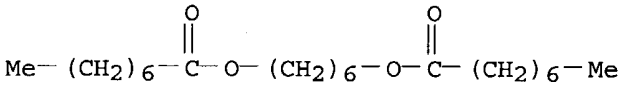
CRN 75-56-9
CMF C3 H6 O



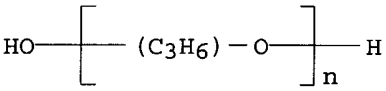
CM 2

CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O

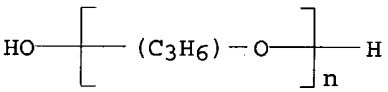
RN 15805-95-5 HCAPLUS
CN Octanoic acid, 1,6-hexanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



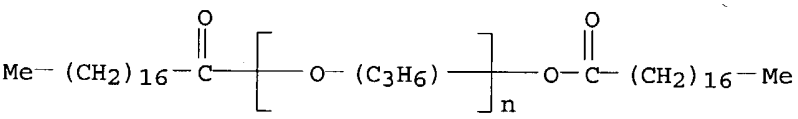
RN 25322-69-4 HCAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α-hydro-ω-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



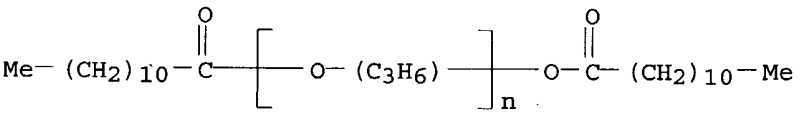
RN 25322-69-4 HCAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α-hydro-ω-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



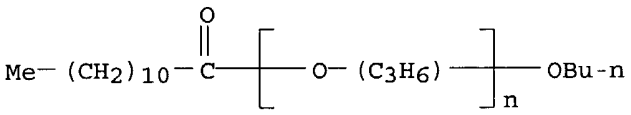
RN 26403-62-3 HCAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α-(1-oxooctadecyl)-ω-[(1-oxooctadecyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 42610-23-1 HCAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α-(1-oxododecyl)-ω-[(1-oxododecyl)oxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 58870-69-2 HCAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α-(1-oxododecyl)-ω-butoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

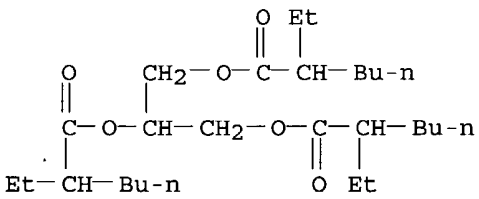


L70 ANSWER 27 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:410687 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99:10687
TITLE: A study on skin hydration with cream. Influence of its components on skin hydration
AUTHOR(S): Nishiyama, Shoji; Komatsu, Hideo; Tanaka, Muneo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Shiseido Lab., Yokohama, Japan
SOURCE: Journal of SCCJ (1983), 16(2), 136-43
CODEN: JOSCDQ; ISSN: 0387-5253
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese

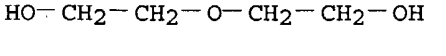
AB The skin hydration effect of a cream was evaluated by measuring occlusivity and water-holding capacity of creams. These parameters varied depending on the type of emulsion, the oil content and hygroscopicity of humectant, etc. Occlusivity of oils changed depending on characteristics of oils such as their mol. structure and polarity. The addition of humectants to a cream changed these parameters; occlusivity was decreased and water-holding capacity was increased. Furthermore, occlusivity and water-holding capacity of creams changed depending on the humectant content but not on the oil content. A gravimetric test for hydration effect was carried out in which a diffusion cell with collagen membrane was used as a simulated model for the skin. As a result, the water content of collagen membrane was enhanced by increasing the occlusivity and water-holding capacity of a cream. Skin hydration was enhanced by increasing these parameters.

IT **7360-38-5 25265-71-8 27841-06-1**
RL: USES (Uses)
(skin hydration by cosmetic creams in relation to)

RN 7360-38-5 HCAPLUS
CN Hexanoic acid, 2-ethyl-, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

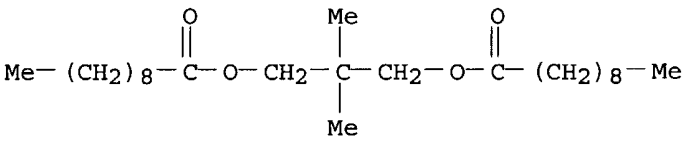


RN 25265-71-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanol, oxybis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



2 (D1—Me)

RN 27841-06-1 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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=> d stat que
L44        12113 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CAPSAICIN? OR DIBENZOXAZEPIN?
                 OR CHLOROACETOPHENONE? OR CHLOROBENZALMALON? OR CAPSCIUM? OR
                 PAPRIKA? OR CHILIPEPPER OR DIHYDROCAPSAICIN? OR NORDIHYDROCAPSA
                 ICIN? OR HOMODIHYDROCAPSAICIN OR HOMOCAPSAICIN OR CAPSANTHIN
L45           104 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  VANILLYL(L)(NONENAMID? OR
                 NONAMID? OR OCTAMID? OR DECAMID? OR DECENAMID? OR DECANAMID?
                 OR UNDECANAMID? OR PAAIPER?)
L46           536 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CAPSAICIN? OR DIBENZOXAZEPIN?
                  OR CHLOROACETOPHENONE? OR CHLOROBENZALMALON? OR CAPSCIUM? OR
                 PAPRIKA? OR CHILIPEPPER OR DIHYDROCAPSAICIN? OR NORDIHYDROCAPSA
                 ICIN? OR HOMODIHYDROCAPSAICIN OR HOMOCAPSAICIN OR CAPSANTHIN
L47             9 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  VANILLYL(L)(NONENAMID? OR
                 NONAMID? OR OCTAMID? OR DECAMID? OR DECENAMID? OR DECANAMID?
                 OR UNDECANAMID? OR PAAIPER?)
L48        19811 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L46 OR L44
L49              SEL  PLU=ON  L47 1- CHEM :       57 TERMS
L50         7597 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L49
L51         7598 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L50 OR L45
L52         7694 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PROPYLENE(L) GLYCOL
L53            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GLYCEROL(L)TRIS(L)ETHYLHEXANO
                 ATE
L54       143813 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L52 OR PROPYLENE(W)GLYCOL
L55              SEL  PLU=ON  L53 1- CHEM :       22 TERMS
L56         5475 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L55
L57         5475 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L56 OR GLYCEROL(2A)TRIS(2A)(2(
                 W)ETHYLHEXON?)
L58            7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L57 AND (L48 OR L51)
L60           51 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L54 (L)(L48 OR L51)
L61            7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L60 AND (INFLAMM? OR INCAPACI?
                 )
L64           38 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  DICAPRYLATE
L65          181 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CAPRATE
L66         1586 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L64 OR DICAPRYLATE
L67         7367 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L65 OR CAPRATE?
L68          804 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L66 OR L67) AND L54
L69           29 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L68 AND L57
L70           27 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L69 NOT (L58 OR L61)
L71           17 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L68 OR L57) AND (L48 OR L51)

L72           10 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L71 NOT (L58 OR L61 OR L70)


=> d ibib abs hitstr l72 1-10

L72  ANSWER 1 OF 10  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2003:757499  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          139:281234
TITLE:                    Free-base formulations of local anesthetics
INVENTOR(S):              Wilcox, Allan L.; Bley, Keith R.; Litle, Larry; Angel,
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Arturo; Jamieson, Gene; Muhammad, Naweed; Robbins, Wendye R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Neurogesx, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 35 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003077885	A2	20030925	WO 2003-US7424	20030311
WO 2003077885	A3	20040318		

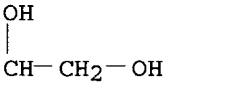
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-364761P P 20020312
US 2002-425212P P 20021107

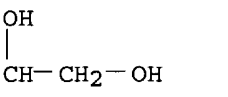
AB An anesthetic formulation and methods of use are disclosed. The formulation includes an oleaginous base vehicle, a free base anesthetic and a solubility enhancer. Further, the formulation may addnl. include penetration enhancers, antioxidants, solubility enhancers, gelling agents, and antimicrobial agents. The inventive formulation may be incorporated into a drug delivery patch or a drug delivery gel. Methods of use and application are also disclosed. Topical gel formulations containing 2% tetracaine were compared to creams containing Aloe vera. These formulation produced marked redns. in cold sensitivity thresholds.

IT **57-55-6**, **Propylene glycol**, biological studies
57-55-6D, **Propylene glycol**, caprylate
caprate esters **404-86-4**, **Capsaicin**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(free-base formulations of local anesthetics)

RN 57-55-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2-Propanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

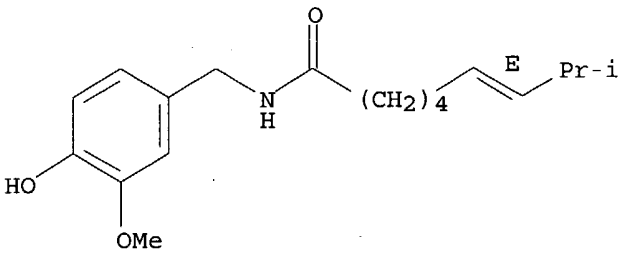


RN 57-55-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2-Propanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 404-86-4 HCAPLUS
CN 6-Nonenamide, N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-8-methyl-, (6E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



L72 ANSWER 2 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:371661 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:390526
TITLE: Odor masking compositions containing fragrant substances for hair cosmetics
INVENTOR(S): Kawasaki, Kiyomitsu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 81 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

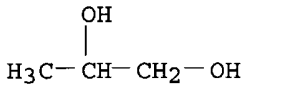
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003137758	A2	20030514	JP 2001-330894	20011029
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-330894	20011029

AB The compns., useful for permanent wave agents, hair dyes, etc., contain ≥1 fragrances chosen from hydrocarbons, alcs., phenols, aldehydes and/or acetals, ketones and/or ketals, ethers, synthetic musks, acids, lactones, esters, N-, S-, and/or halogen-containing compds., and natural fragrances. A fragrance composition was prepared from 1,3,5-undecatriene 10, 10-undecenol 10, 1-octen-3-ol 10, 10-undecenal 10, 2,4-decadienal 10, 1,8-cineole 10, phenylacetic acid (1%) 10, 1-ethynylcyclohexyl acetate 10, 1-octen-3-yl acetate 5, 2-ethylhexyl acetate 10, and Abies fir oil 5 weight parts.

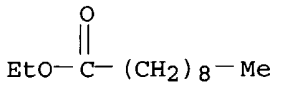
IT **57-55-6**, **Propylene glycol**, biological studies
110-38-3, Ethyl caprinate **110-42-9**, Methyl decanoate
404-86-4, **Capsaicin** **1320-67-8**,
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether **2306-91-4**,
Isoamyl decanoate **2311-59-3**, Isopropyl decanoate
2444-46-4, Nonanoylvanillylamide **2568-25-4**, Benzaldehyde
propylene glycol acetal **7778-85-0**,
Propylene glycol dimethyl ether **10108-80-2**,
Propylene glycol Dipropionate **10221-57-5**,
Propylene glycol diethyl ether **10444-50-5**,
Citral **propylene glycol** acetal **25265-71-8**,
Dipropylene glycol **29387-86-8**, **Propylene glycol** monobutyl ether **30025-38-8**, Dipropylene glycol monoethyl ether **30136-13-1**, **Propylene glycol** monopropyl ether **30673-36-0**, Butyl decanoate **34590-94-8**, Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether **35884-42-5**, Dipropylene glycol monobutyl ether **50980-84-2**, **Propylene glycol** Dibutyrate **52125-53-8**, **Propylene glycol** monoethyl ether **68527-74-2**, Vanillin
propylene glycol acetal **127303-87-1**,
Dipropylene glycol monopropyl ether

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(odor masking compns. containing fragrant substances for hair cosmetics)

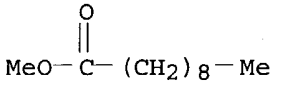
RN 57-55-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2-Propanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 110-38-3 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid, ethyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

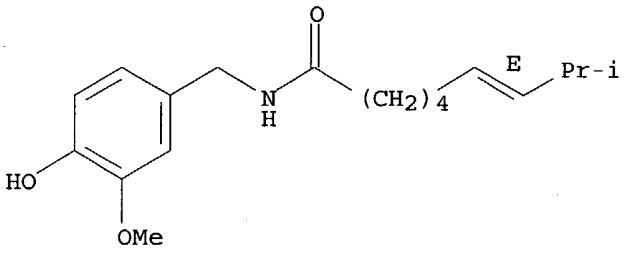


RN 110-42-9 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid, methyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 404-86-4 HCAPLUS
CN 6-Nonenamide, N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-8-methyl-, (6E)- (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 1320-67-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanol, 1(or 2)-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

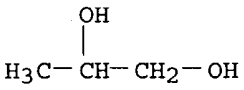
CM 1

CRN 67-56-1
CMF C H4 O

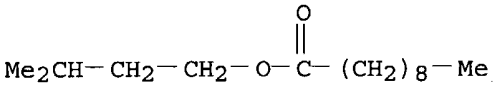
CM 2

CRN 57-55-6

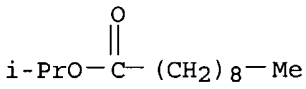
CMF C3 H8 O2



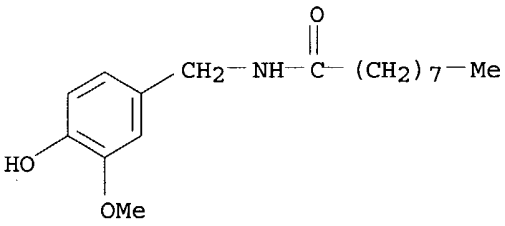
RN 2306-91-4 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid, 3-methylbutyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



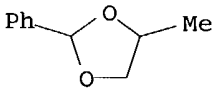
RN 2311-59-3 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid, 1-methylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



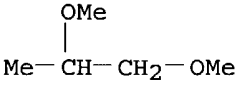
RN 2444-46-4 HCAPLUS
CN Nonanamide, N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



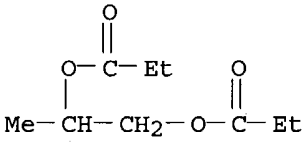
RN 2568-25-4 HCAPLUS
CN 1,3-Dioxolane, 4-methyl-2-phenyl- (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



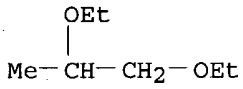
RN 7778-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Propane, 1,2-dimethoxy- (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



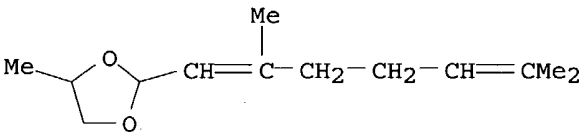
RN 10108-80-2 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2-Propanediol, dipropanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



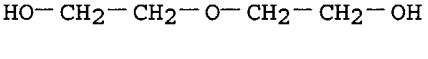
RN 10221-57-5 HCAPLUS
CN Propane, 1,2-diethoxy- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 10444-50-5 HCAPLUS
CN 1,3-Dioxolane, 2-(2,6-dimethyl-1,5-heptadienyl)-4-methyl- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)



RN 25265-71-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanol, oxybis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

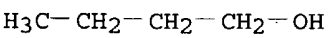


2 (D1—Me)

RN 29387-86-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanol, 1(or 2)-butoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

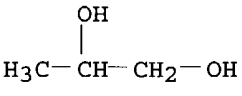
CM 1

CRN 71-36-3
CMF C4 H10 O

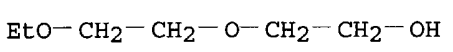


CM 2

CRN 57-55-6
CMF C3 H8 O2



RN 30025-38-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanol, (2-ethoxymethylethoxy)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

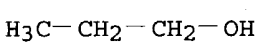


2 (D1—Me)

RN 30136-13-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanol, 1(or 2)-propoxy- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

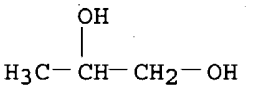
CM 1

CRN 71-23-8
CMF C3 H8 O

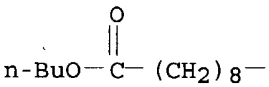


CM 2

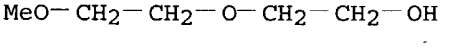
CRN 57-55-6
CMF C3 H8 O2



RN 30673-36-0 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid, butyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

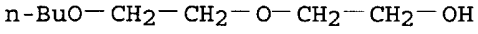


RN 34590-94-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanol, 1(or 2)-(2-methoxymethylethoxy)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



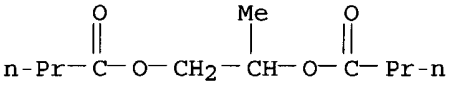
2 (D1—Me)

RN 35884-42-5 HCAPLUS
CN Propanol, 1(or 2)-(2-butoxymethylethoxy)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



2 (D1—Me)

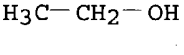
RN 50980-84-2 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 1-methyl-1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 52125-53-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanol, 1(or 2)-ethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

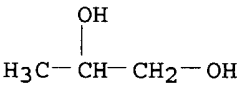
CM 1

CRN 64-17-5
CMF C2 H6 O

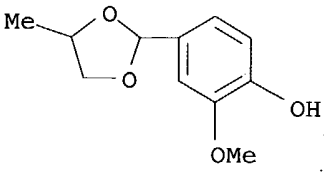


CM 2

CRN 57-55-6
CMF C3 H8 O2



RN 68527-74-2 HCAPLUS
CN Phenol, 2-methoxy-4-(4-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 127303-87-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanol, (methyl-2-propoxyethoxy)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

n-PrO—CH_2—CH_2—O—CH_2—CH_2—OH

2 (D1—Me)

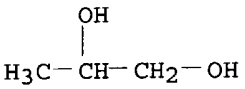
L72 ANSWER 3 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:902214 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:1668
TITLE: Purification and characterization of an autoclavable superoxide dismutase (SOD) isozyme from Potentilla atrosanguinea, and use of the SOD in cosmetic, food and pharmaceutical compositions
INVENTOR(S): Kumar, Sanjay; Sahoo, Rashmita; Ahuja, Paramvir Singh
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR), India
SOURCE: U.S., 30 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6485950	B1	20021126	US 2000-617118	20000714
US 2003064494	A1	20030403	US 2002-274053	20021021
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-617118	A3 20000714

AB The invention relates to a novel purified isoenzyme of an autoclavable superoxide dismutase extracted from the plant Potentilla atrosanguinea Lodd. variety argyrophylla. The superoxide dismutase has the following characteristics: O2-scavenging activity remains same before and after autoclaving; scavenges O2- from sub-zero temperature of -20° C. to high temperature of +80°.; O2- scavenging activity at 25° for 30 days without adding any stabilizing agent such as polyols or sugars; O2-scavenging activity in the presence of saline (0.9% sodium chloride) to 61.8% of the control (without 0.9% sodium chloride), stable at 4° for at least 8 mo; contamination free and infection free from any living micro- and/or macro-organism after autoclaving. The enzyme possesses temperature optima at 0°; possesses a mol. weight of 33 kD under non-denaturing conditions; possesses a mol. weight of 36 kD under denaturing conditions; has clear peaks in UV range at 268 and 275 nm; has an enzyme turnover number of 19.53+104% per nmol per min at 0°; and requires Cu/Zn as a co-factor. The invention also relates to a process for the extraction of the superoxide dismutase and its use in preparing cosmetic, pharmaceutical and food compns. The method for the preparation of the purified isoenzyme of autoclavable superoxide dismutase and formulations containing the said autoclavable superoxide dismutase are disclosed.

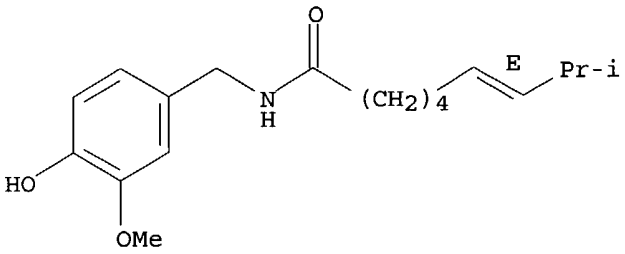
IT **57-55-6**, **Propylene glycol**, biological studies
404-86-4, **Capsaicin 621-71-6**
25231-21-4, Polypropylene glycol stearyl ether **25322-69-4**
, Polypropylene glycol
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compns. containing; purification and characterization of autoclavable superoxide dismutase (SOD) isoenzyme from Potentilla atrosanguinea, and use of SOD in cosmetic, food and pharmaceutical compns.)

RN 57-55-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2-Propanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

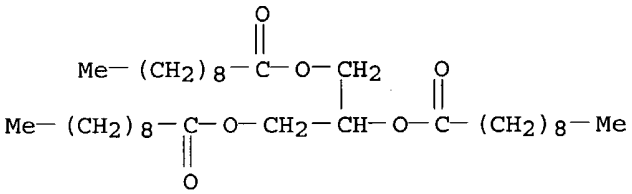


RN 404-86-4 HCAPLUS
CN 6-Nonenamide, N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-8-methyl-, (6E)- (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

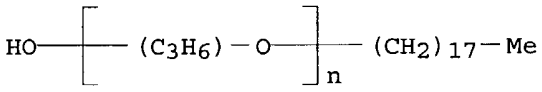
Double bond geometry as shown.



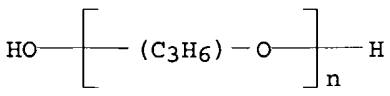
RN 621-71-6 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid, 1,2,3-propanetriyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 25231-21-4 HCAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α-octadecyl-ω-hydroxy- (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)



RN 25322-69-4 HCAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α-hydro-ω-hydroxy- (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L72 ANSWER 4 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:578597 HCAPLUS

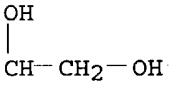
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:124156
TITLE: Bactericide combinations in detergents
INVENTOR(S): Elsmore, Richard; Houghton, Mark Phillip
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Robert McBride Ltd., UK
SOURCE: Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 53 pp.
CODEN: BAXXDU
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 2354771	A1	20010404	GB 1999-23253	19991001
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1999-23253	19991001

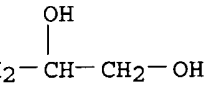
AB The detergent comprises a bactericide in combination with an anionic, cationic, nonionic or amphoteric surfactant which has a C12-18 alkyl group as the longest chain attached to the hydrophilic moiety. Creduret 50 (hydrogenated ethoxylated castor oil) 50, citric acid 12, formalin 10, sodium alkyl benzene sulfonate (C12-20) alkyl 1, perfume white line 0.5, detergent enzyme savingase 0.2, and bactericide Pr 4-hydroxybenzoate 1.0 parts formed a detergent, showing reduction activity after contact 2.

IT **57-55-6D**, **Propylene glycol**, reaction products with formaldehyde **96-24-2 110-38-3 404-86-4 25265-71-8 26617-87-8**
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); NUU (Other use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(bactericide combinations in detergents)

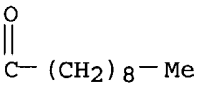
RN 57-55-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2-Propanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 96-24-2 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2-Propanediol, 3-chloro- (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

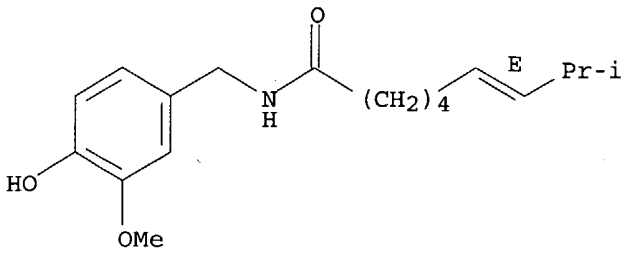


RN 110-38-3 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid, ethyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

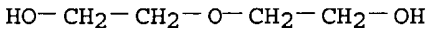


RN 404-86-4 HCAPLUS
CN 6-Nonenamide, N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-8-methyl-, (6E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 25265-71-8 HCAPLUS
CN Propanol, oxybis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



2 (D1—Me)

RN 26617-87-8 HCAPLUS
CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, compd. with iodine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

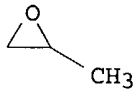
CRN 7553-56-2
CMF I2

CM 2

CRN 9003-11-6
CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x
CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 75-56-9
CMF C3 H6 O



CM 4

CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O

L72 ANSWER 5 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:725436 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:301171
TITLE: Compositions and methods for improved delivery of ionizable hydrophobic therapeutic agents
INVENTOR(S): Chen, Feng-jing; Patel, Manesh V.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lipocine, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 99 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

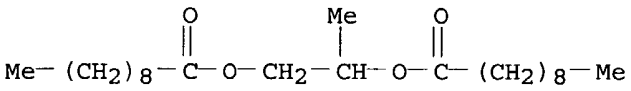
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000059475	A1	20001012	WO 2000-US7342	20000316
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6383471	B1	20020507	US 1999-287043	19990406
CA 2366702	AA	20001012	CA 2000-2366702	20000316
EP 1165048	A1	20020102	EP 2000-916547	20000316
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-287043 A 19990406
WO 2000-US7342 W 20000316

AB The present invention is directed to a pharmaceutical composition including a hydrophobic therapeutic agent having at least one ionizable functional group, and a carrier. The carrier includes an ionizing agent capable of ionizing the functional group, a surfactant, and optionally solubilizers, triglycerides, and neutralizing agents. The invention further relates to a method of preparing such compns. by providing a composition of an ionizable hydrophobic therapeutic agent, an ionizing agent, and a surfactant, and neutralizing a portion of the ionizing agent with a neutralizing agent. The compns. of the invention are particularly suitable for use in oral dosage forms. A carrier containing concentrated phosphoric acid 0.025, Tween-20 0.3, Arlacel 186 0.2, sodium taurocholate 0.15, **propylene glycol** 0.3 g was formulated. Itraconazole was included in the carrier at 30 mg/mL for testing the stability of the itraconazole solution upon dilution in simulated gastric fluid.

IT **53824-77-4**, **Propylene glycol** dicaprate
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Captex 100; pharmaceutical compns. containing hydrophobic therapeutic agents and carriers containing ionizing agents and surfactants and triglycerides)

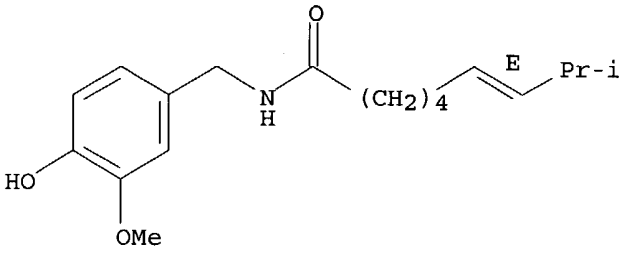
RN 53824-77-4 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid, 1-methyl-1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **404-86-4, Capsaicin 1330-80-9,**
Propylene glycol oleate **26402-22-2**, Glyceryl
monocaprate **26912-41-4D**, Polyethylene glycol **caprate**,
glycerides **36354-80-0**, Glyceryl **dicaprylate**
37321-62-3, Lauroglycol FCC **52581-71-2**, Volpo 3
53988-07-1, Glyceryl dicaprate **106392-12-5**,
Polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymer
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compns. containing hydrophobic therapeutic agents and carriers containing ionizing agents and surfactants and triglycerides)

RN 404-86-4 HCAPLUS
CN 6-Nonenamide, N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-8-methyl-, (6E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

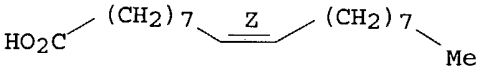


RN 1330-80-9 HCAPLUS
CN 9-Octadecenoic acid (9Z)-, monoester with 1,2-propanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

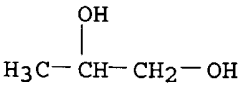
CRN 112-80-1
CMF C18 H34 O2

Double bond geometry as shown.



CM 2

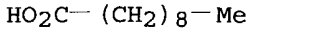
CRN 57-55-6
CMF C3 H8 O2



RN 26402-22-2 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid, monoester with 1,2,3-propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

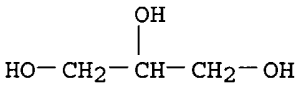
CM 1

CRN 334-48-5
CMF C10 H20 O2

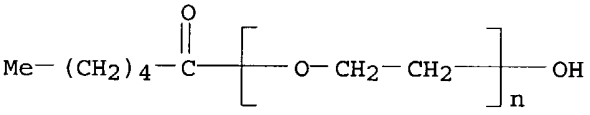


CM 2

CRN 56-81-5
CMF C3 H8 O3



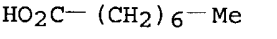
RN 26912-41-4 HCAPLUS
CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-(1-oxohexyl)-ω-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 36354-80-0 HCAPLUS
CN Octanoic acid, diester with 1,2,3-propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

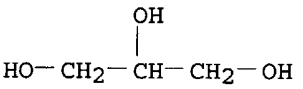
CM 1

CRN 124-07-2
CMF C8 H16 O2



CM 2

CRN 56-81-5
CMF C3 H8 O3



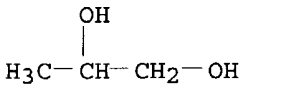
RN 37321-62-3 HCAPLUS
CN Dodecanoic acid, ester with 1,2-propanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

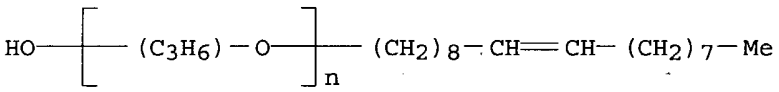
CRN 143-07-7
CMF C12 H24 O2

CM 2

CRN 57-55-6
CMF C3 H8 O2



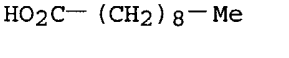
RN 52581-71-2 HCAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α-(9Z)-9-octadecenyl-ω-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 53988-07-1 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid, diester with 1,2,3-propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

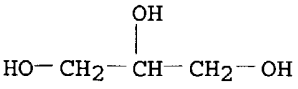
CM 1

CRN 334-48-5
CMF C10 H20 O2



CM 2

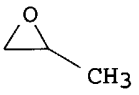
CRN 56-81-5
CMF C3 H8 O3



RN 106392-12-5 HCAPLUS
CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

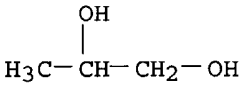
CRN 75-56-9
CMF C3 H6 O



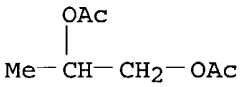
CM 2

CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O

IT **57-55-6**, 1,2-Propanediol, biological studies **623-84-7**,
Propylene glycol diacetate **1331-12-0**,
Propylene glycol monoacetate **25322-69-4**,
Polypropylene glycol
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(solubilizer; pharmaceutical compns. containing hydrophobic therapeutic agents and carriers containing ionizing agents and surfactants and triglycerides)
RN 57-55-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2-Propanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



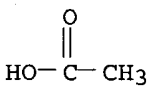
RN 623-84-7 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2-Propanediol, diacetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 1331-12-0 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2-Propanediol, monoacetate (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

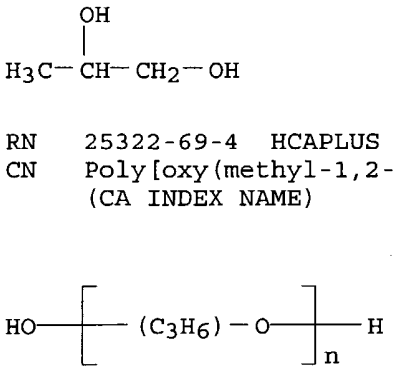
CM 1

CRN 64-19-7
CMF C2 H4 O2



CM 2

CRN 57-55-6
CMF C3 H8 O2



RN 25322-69-4 HCAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α-hydro-ω-hydroxy- (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L72 ANSWER 6 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:608551 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:213151
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions and methods for improved delivery of hydrophobic therapeutic agents
INVENTOR(S): Patel, Manesh V.; Chen, Feng-Jing
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lipocine, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 98 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 12
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000050007	A1	20000831	WO 2000-US165	20000105
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6294192	B1	20010925	US 1999-258654	19990226
CA 2365536	AA	20000831	CA 2000-2365536	20000105
AU 2000022242	A5	20000914	AU 2000-22242	20000105
AU 771659	B2	20040401		
EP 1158959	A1	20011205	EP 2000-901394	20000105
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2002537317	T2	20021105	JP 2000-600619	20000105
NZ 513810	A	20040227	NZ 2000-513810	20000105

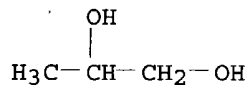
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-258654 A 19990226
WO 2000-US165 W 20000105

AB The present invention relates to triglyceride-free pharmaceutical compns. for delivery of hydrophobic therapeutic agents. Compns. of the present invention include a hydrophobic therapeutic agent and a carrier, where the carrier is formed from a combination of a hydrophilic surfactant and a hydrophobic surfactant. Upon dilution with an aqueous solvent, the composition forms a clear, aqueous dispersion of the surfactants containing the therapeutic agent.

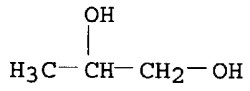
The invention also provides methods of treatment with hydrophobic therapeutic agents using these compns. A pharmaceutical composition contained cyclosporin 0.14, Cremophor RH-40 0.41, Arlacel186 0.29, sodium taurocholate 0.26, and **propylene glycol** 0.46 mg.

IT **57-55-6**, 1,2-Propanediol, biological studies **57-55-6D**, **Propylene glycol**, ethers **404-86-4**, **Capsaicin 623-84-7**, **Propylene glycol** diacetate **1331-12-0**, **Propylene glycol** monoacetate **1335-71-3**, **Propylene glycol** oleate **9005-37-2**, **Propylene glycol** alginate **25322-69-4**, Polypropylene glycol **26402-22-2**, Glyceryl monocaprate **36354-80-0**, Glyceryl **dicaprylate** **37321-62-3**, Lauroglycol **52581-71-2**, Volpo 3 **53988-07-1**, Glyceryl dicaprate **106392-12-5**, Ethylene oxide propylene oxide block copolymer
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compns. and methods for improved delivery of hydrophobic therapeutic agents)

RN 57-55-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2-Propanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

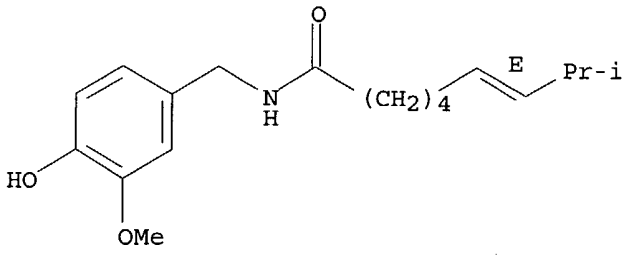


RN 57-55-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2-Propanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

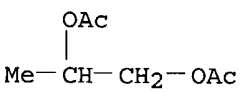


RN 404-86-4 HCAPLUS
CN 6-Nonenamide, N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-8-methyl-, (6E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



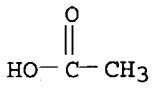
RN 623-84-7 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2-Propanediol, diacetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 1331-12-0 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2-Propanediol, monoacetate (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

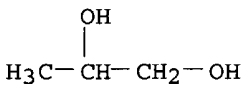
CM 1

CRN 64-19-7
CMF C2 H4 O2



CM 2

CRN 57-55-6
CMF C3 H8 O2

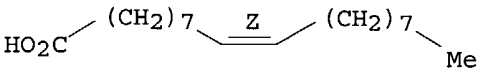


RN 1335-71-3 HCAPLUS
CN 9-Octadecenoic acid (9Z)-, ester with 1,2-propanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

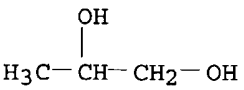
CRN 112-80-1
CMF C18 H34 O2

Double bond geometry as shown.



CM 2

CRN 57-55-6
CMF C3 H8 O2



RN 9005-37-2 HCAPLUS
CN Alginic acid, ester with 1,2-propanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

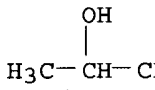
CM 1

CRN 9005-32-7
CMF Unspecified
CCI PMS, MAN

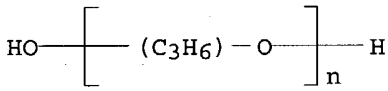
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 57-55-6
CMF C3 H8 O2



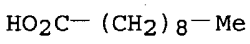
RN 25322-69-4 HCAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α-hydro-ω-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 26402-22-2 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid, monoester with 1,2,3-propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

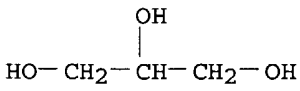
CM 1

CRN 334-48-5
CMF C10 H20 O2



CM 2

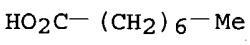
CRN 56-81-5
CMF C3 H8 O3



RN 36354-80-0 HCAPLUS
CN Octanoic acid, diester with 1,2,3-propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

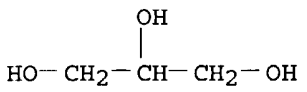
CM 1

CRN 124-07-2
CMF C8 H16 O2



CM 2

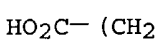
CRN 56-81-5
CMF C3 H8 O3



RN 37321-62-3 HCAPLUS
CN Dodecanoic acid, ester with 1,2-propanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

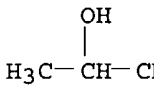
CM 1

CRN 143-07-7
CMF C12 H24 O2

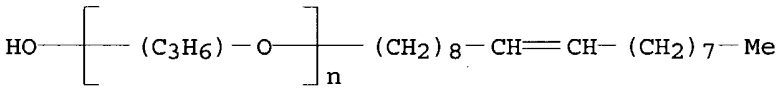


CM 2

CRN 57-55-6
CMF C3 H8 O2



RN 52581-71-2 HCAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α-(9Z)-9-octadecenyl-ω-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



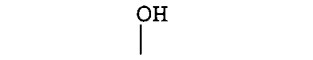
RN 53988-07-1 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid, diester with 1,2,3-propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 334-48-5
CMF C10 H20 O2

CM 2

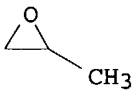
CRN 56-81-5
CMF C3 H8 O3



RN 106392-12-5 HCAPLUS
CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75-56-9
CMF C3 H6 O



CM 2

CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L72 ANSWER 7 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:658098 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:258098
TITLE: Improvement of photostability of ubidecarenone in the formulation of a novel powdered dosage form termed redispersible dry emulsion
AUTHOR(S): Takeuchi, Hirofumi; Sasaki, Hideto; Niwa, Toshiyuki; Hino, Tomoaki; Kawashima, Yoshiaki; Uesugi, Keizou; Ozawa, Hiroshi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Gifu Pharm. Univ., Gifu, 502, Japan
SOURCE: International Journal of Pharmaceutics (1992), 86(1), 25-33
CODEN: IJPHDE; ISSN: 0378-5173
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Ubidecarenone, which has low photostability and is poorly adsorbed in the intestine, was formulated into a novel powdered dosage form designated as a redispersible dry emulsion. In preparing the system, an oily solution containing the drug and a colorant emulsified in an aqueous solution of a surfactant (Pluronic F-68) were spray-dried with a suitable excipient. The resultant dry emulsion particles have good flow properties and readily release the oily droplets to form stable emulsions on rehydration. The redispersibility, i.e., the conversion to the original emulsion from the dry emulsion form, was closely related to the viscosity of the oily carrier. The photostability of the drug dissolved in the oily carriers was much improved in the presence of colorants. The kinetics data for photolytic degradation of the drug in the dry emulsion particle were analyzed to clarify the effect of the amount of excipient and colorant on the

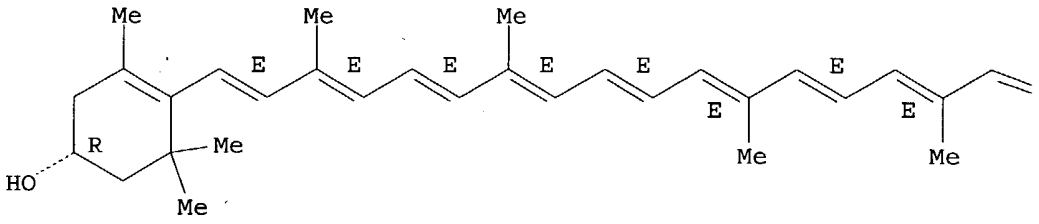
photostability of the drug in the particle.

IT **465-42-9**, **Capsanthin 7384-98-7**, Sefsol 228
50343-36-7, Sefsol 220 **106392-12-5**, Pluronic F 68
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(dry emulsion containing, ubidecarenone photostability in)

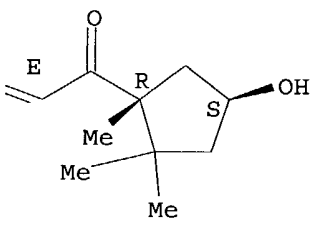
RN 465-42-9 HCAPLUS
CN β,κ-Caroten-6'-one, 3,3'-dihydroxy-, (3R,3'S,5'R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.

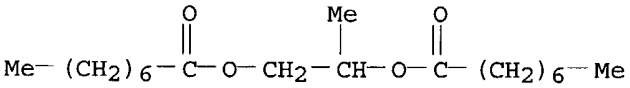
PAGE 1-A



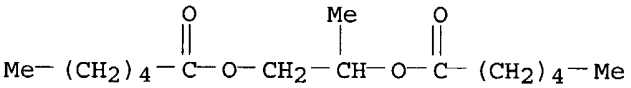
PAGE 1-B



RN 7384-98-7 HCAPLUS
CN Octanoic acid, 1-methyl-1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



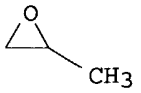
RN 50343-36-7 HCAPLUS
CN Hexanoic acid, 1-methyl-1,2-ethanediyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 106392-12-5 HCAPLUS
CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75-56-9
CMF C3 H6 O



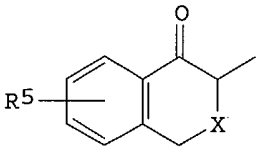
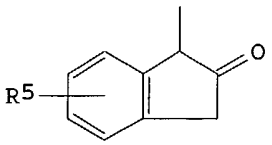
CM 2

CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O

L72 ANSWER 8 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:7173 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:7173
TITLE: Phenylalkadienoic acid derivatives as 5-lipoxygenase inhibitors, their preparation, and formulations containing them
INVENTOR(S): Malleron, Jean Luc; Ponsinet, Gerard; Roussel, Gerard
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rhone-Poulenc Sante, Fr.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 310484	A1	19890405	EP 1988-402416	19880926
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
FR 2621038	A1	19890331	FR 1987-13357	19870928
FR 2621038	B1	19891229		
ZA 8807211	A	19890530	ZA 1988-7211	19880926
US 4886835	A	19891212	US 1988-248720	19880926
EP 418933	A1	19910327	EP 1990-121043	19880926
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
DK 8805364	A	19890329	DK 1988-5364	19880927
FI 8804424	A	19890329	FI 1988-4424	19880927
NO 8804270	A	19890329	NO 1988-4270	19880927
JP 01106839	A2	19890424	JP 1988-239869	19880927
HU 48191	A2	19890529	HU 1988-5027	19880927
HU 200740	B	19900828		
AU 8822934	A1	19890406	AU 1988-22934	19880928
AU 611480	B2	19910613		
US 4971979	A	19901120	US 1989-381825	19890719
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 1987-13357	19870928
			US 1988-248720	19880926

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 112:7173; MARPAT 112:7173
GI

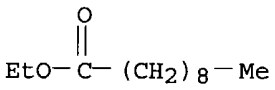
Q2=  Q3= 

AB The title compds. R3R4C:CHCH:CR1R2 (I) [R1 = OH, acetoxy; R2 = H, CO2H, alkoxycarbonyl, Ph, PhCO; R3 = alkylthio, alkoxy, and R4 = naphthoyl, (substituted) PhCO; or R3 = alkoxycarbonyl, cycloalkyloxycarbonyl, and R4 = C1-8 alkyl, naphthyl, (substituted) pH, etc.; or CR3R4 = Q1, Q2; R5 = H, alkoxy; X = methylene, S; proviso given], useful as 5-lipoxygenase inhibitors, were prepared To a refluxed solution of 13 g Et 6-phenyl-6-oxo-5-methylthio-2-dimethylamino-2,4-hexadienoate (preparation given) in 100 mL EtOH was added over 10 min 53 mL aqueous 1 N HCl solution The mixture was then cooled and worked up to give 10.2 g Et 6-phenyl-6-oxo-5-methylthio-2-hydroxy-2,4-hexadienoate. I in vitro exhibited IC50 values for 10-5 to 10-7M against 5-lipoxygenase. An injection containing 2-hydroxy-5-phenylthio-5-ethoxycarbonyl-2,4-pentadienoic acid 10, PhCO2H 80, PhCO2Na 80, NaOH 24 mg, PhCH2OH 0.06, EtOH 0.4, **propylene glycol** 1.6 mL, and H2O q.s. to 4 mL was prepared

IT **110-38-3P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and reaction of, in preparation of lipoxygenase inhibitor)

RN 110-38-3 HCAPLUS

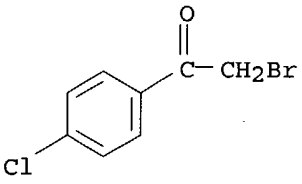
CN Decanoic acid, ethyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **536-38-9 41011-01-2**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, in preparation of lipoxygenase inhibitor)

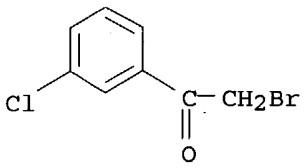
RN 536-38-9 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanone, 2-bromo-1-(4-chlorophenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 41011-01-2 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanone, 2-bromo-1-(3-chlorophenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L72 ANSWER 9 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:616050 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:216050
TITLE: Stabilized active vitamin D-containing pharmaceuticals
INVENTOR(S): Yamada, Hitoshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toyo Jozo Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 63165322	A2	19880708	JP 1986-309019	19861227
JP 07091195	B4	19951004		

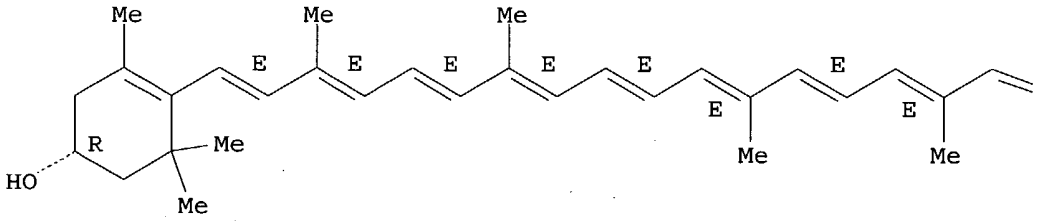
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1986-309019 19861227

AB Pharmaceuticals contain active, stabilized vitamin D and carotenoids in oily solns. 1α-Hydroxycholecalciferol (I) was dissolved in Sefsol 228 (**propylene glycol dicaprylate**) to make 10 μg/mL solution, mixed with 0.04% bixin, sealed in a colorless glass container, and exposed to the sun for 14 days. The residual I was 66%, vs. 0%, in the absence of bixin. A soft capsule was prepared from **propylene glycol dicaprylate**, β-carotene, dibutylhydroxytoluene, and I.

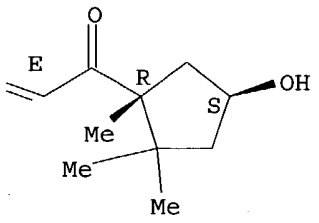
IT **465-42-9**, **Capsanthin**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceuticals containing active vitamin D and, as stabilizer)
RN 465-42-9 HCAPLUS
CN β,κ-Caroten-6'-one, 3,3'-dihydroxy-, (3R,3'S,5'R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

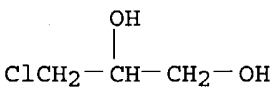


L72 ANSWER 10 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:401655 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:1655
TITLE: Acute oral toxicity and repellency of 933 chemicals to house and deer mice
AUTHOR(S): Schafer, E. W., Jr.; Bowles, W. A., Jr.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Denver Wildl. Res. Cent., Fish Wildl. Serv., Denver, CO, 80225, USA
SOURCE: Archives of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology (1985), 14(1), 111-29
CODEN: AECTCV; ISSN: 0090-4341
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

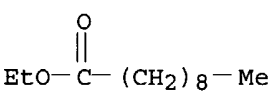
AB Five individual bioassay repellency or toxicity variables were estimated or determined for deer mice (Peromyscus maniculatus) and house mice (Mus musculus) under laboratory conditions. ALD's (Approx. LDs) or LD50's of 230 chems. to deer mice are presented, as are food reduction (FR) values (3-day feeding test as a 2.0% treatment rate) for white wheat seeds (Triticum aestivum) for 696 chems. and for Douglas fir seeds (Pseudotsuga menziesii) for 81 chems. A similar repellency evaluation (REP) using a 5-day test with white wheat seeds at a 2.0% treatment rate was conducted with house mice and the results for 347 chems. are presented. These toxicity and repellency data should be useful to those desiring to predict the potential for acute toxicity in wild mammals following exposure to a wide variety of chems. A calcn. of the daily chemical dose ingested in mg/kg/day during the wheat test on deer mice and its resultant effects on mortality are also presented for most of the 696 chems. This calculated value, when used along with the ALD or LD50, should permit a rough estimate of the potential subacute toxicity of any tested chemical on wild mammals for which both types of data are available.

IT **96-24-2 110-38-3 1867-38-5 2698-41-1**
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(toxicity of, to deer mouse and house mouse, repellency in relation to)

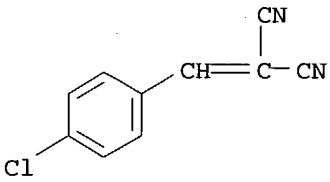
RN 96-24-2 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2-Propanediol, 3-chloro- (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



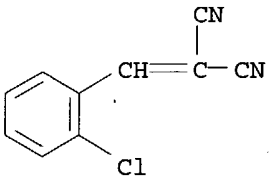
RN 110-38-3 HCAPLUS
CN Decanoic acid, ethyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 1867-38-5 HCAPLUS
CN Propanedinitrile, [(4-chlorophenyl)methylene]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 2698-41-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanedinitrile, [(2-chlorophenyl)methylene]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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L44	12113	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON CAPSAICIN? OR DIBENZOXAZEPIN? OR CHLOROACETOPHENONE? OR CHLOROBENZALMALON? OR CAPSCIUM? OR PAPRIKA? OR CHILIPEPPER OR DIHYDROCAPSAICIN? OR NORDIHYDROCAPSAICIN? OR HOMODIHYDROCAPSAICIN OR HOMOCAPSAICIN OR CAPSANTHIN
L45	104	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON VANILLYL(L)(NONENAMID? OR NONAMID? OR OCTAMID? OR DECAMID? OR DECENAMID? OR DECANAMID? OR UNDECANAMID? OR PAAIPER?)
L46	536	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON CAPSAICIN? OR DIBENZOXAZEPIN? OR CHLOROACETOPHENONE? OR CHLOROBENZALMALON? OR CAPSCIUM? OR PAPRIKA? OR CHILIPEPPER OR DIHYDROCAPSAICIN? OR NORDIHYDROCAPSAICIN? OR HOMODIHYDROCAPSAICIN OR HOMOCAPSAICIN OR CAPSANTHIN
L47	9	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON VANILLYL(L)(NONENAMID? OR NONAMID? OR OCTAMID? OR DECAMID? OR DECENAMID? OR DECANAMID? OR UNDECANAMID? OR PAAIPER?)
L48	19811	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L46 OR L44
L49		SEL PLU=ON L47 1- CHEM : 57 TERMS
L50	7597	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L49
L51	7598	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L50 OR L45
L52	7694	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PROPYLENE(L) GLYCOL
L53	1	SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON GLYCEROL(L)TRIS(L)ETHYLHEXANOATE
L54	143813	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 OR PROPYLENE(W)GLYCOL
L55		SEL PLU=ON L53 1- CHEM : 22 TERMS
L56	5475	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L55
L57	5475	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L56 OR GLYCEROL(2A)TRIS(2A)(2(W)ETHYLHEXON?)
L58	7	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L57 AND (L48 OR L51)
L60	51	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L54 (L)(L48 OR L51)
L61	7	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L60 AND (INFLAMM? OR INCAPACI?)

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L64          38 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  DICAPRYLATE
L65         181 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CAPRATE
L66        1586 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON   PLU=ON  L64 OR DICAPRYLATE
L67        7367 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON   PLU=ON  L65 OR CAPRATE?
L68         804 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON   PLU=ON  (L66 OR L67) AND L54
L69          29 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON   PLU=ON  L68 AND L57
L70          27 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON   PLU=ON  L69 NOT (L58 OR L61)
L73          16 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON   PLU=ON  ((L48 OR L51) AND INCAPAC?)
                NOT (L58 OR L61 OR L70)


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=> d ibib abs hitstr l73 1-16

L73  ANSWER 1 OF 16  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2004:341256  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          141:48668
TITLE:                    Tear gases and irritant incapacitants: 1-
                          chloroacetophenone, 2-chlorobenzylidene
                          malononitrile and dibenz[B,F]-1,4-oxazepine
AUTHOR(S):                Blain, Peter G.
CORPORATE SOURCE:         Department of Environmental and Occupational Medicine,
                          Medical School, University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
                          Newcastle upon Tyne, UK
SOURCE:                   Toxicological Reviews (2003), 22(2), 103-110
                          CODEN: TROEB5; ISSN: 1176-2551
PUBLISHER:                Adis International Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE:                 English
AB    A review. Irritant incapacitants, also called riot control
      agents, lacrimators and tear gases, are aerosol-dispersed chems. that
      produce eye, nose, mouth, skin and respiratory tract irritation. Tear gas
      is the common name for substances that, in low concns., cause pain in the
      eyes, flow of tears and difficulty in keeping the eyes open. Only three
      agents are likely to be deployed: (i) 1-chloroacetophenone (CN);
      (ii) 2-chlorobenzylidene malononitrile (CS); or (iii) dibenz[b,f]-1,4-
      oxazepine (CR). CN is the most toxic lacrimator and at high concns. has
      caused corneal epithelial damage and chemosis. It has accounted for at
      least five deaths, which have resulted from pulmonary injury and/or
      asphyxia. CS is a 10-times more potent lacrimator than CN but is less
      systemically toxic. CR is the most potent lacrimator with the least
      systemic toxicity and is highly stable. CN, CS and CR cause almost
      instant pain in the eyes, excessive flow of tears and closure of the
      eyelids, and incapacitation of exposed individuals. Apart from
      the effects on the eyes, these agents also cause irritation in the nose
      and mouth, throat and airways and sometimes to the skin, particularly in
      moist and warm areas. In situations of massive exposure, tear gas, which
      is swallowed, may cause vomiting. Serious systemic toxicity is rare and
      occurs most frequently with CN; it is most likely to occur when these
      agents are used in very high concns. within confined non-ventilated
      spaces. Based on the available toxicol. and medical evidence, CS and CR
      have a large safety margin for life-threatening or irreversible toxic
      effects. There is no evidence that a healthy individual will experience
      long-term health effects from open-air exposures to CS or CR, although
      contamination with CR is less easy to remove.
IT    1341-24-8, Chloroacetophenone 2698-41-1,
      2-Chlorobenzylidene malononitrile
      RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); POL
      (Pollutant); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
         (tear gas and irritant incapacitants toxicokinetics)
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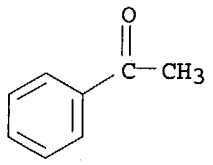
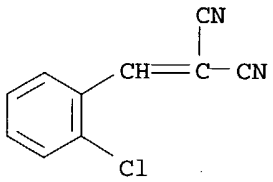
RN 1341-24-8 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanone, 1-phenyl-, monochloro deriv. (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



D1—Cl

RN 2698-41-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanedinitrile, [(2-chlorophenyl)methylene]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L73 ANSWER 2 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:223000 HCAPLUS
TITLE: Detecting the presence of **capsaicin**: Field test, collection method, and lab technique
AUTHOR(S): Mannon, Adria G.; Huddle, Benjamin P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chemistry, Roanoke College, Salem, VA, 24153, USA
SOURCE: Abstracts of Papers, 227th ACS National Meeting, Anaheim, CA, United States, March 28-April 1, 2004 (2004), CHED-683. American Chemical Society: Washington, D. C.
CODEN: 69FGKM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Meeting Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
AB Prior to this research project, no tests were available to distinguish among and identify certain **incapacitant** sprays, specifically pepper spray. A method was developed to collect and easily test a sample of **incapacitant** spray used on a person for the presence of **capsaicin**, the active ingredient used in pepper spray. A small kit was devised that would contain the chems. needed to perform specific color tests, through which preliminary identification can be made. Once collected, the sample can be transported to a lab and tested more definitively using gas chromatog./mass spectroscopy. After being verified, this evidence of the use of pepper spray could be used to secure an indictment.

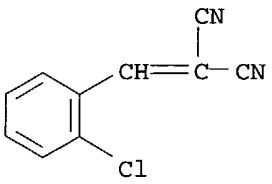
L73 ANSWER 3 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:137446 HCAPLUS
TITLE: Detecting the presence of **capsaicin**: a field test, collection method and lab technique
AUTHOR(S): Mannon, Adria; Huddle, Benjamin

CORPORATE SOURCE: Roanoke College, Salem, VA, USA
SOURCE: Abstracts, 55th Southeast Regional Meeting of the American Chemical Society, Atlanta, GA, United States, November 16-19, 2003 (2003), 992. American Chemical Society: Washington, D. C.
CODEN: 69EUCH
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Meeting Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
AB Prior to this research project, no tests were available to distinguish among and identify certain **incapacitant** sprays, specifically pepper spray. A method was developed to collect and easily test a sample of **incapacitant** spray used on a person for the presence of **capsaicin**, the active ingredient used in pepper spray. A small kit was devised that would contain the chems. needed to perform specific color tests, through which preliminary identification can be made. Once collected, the sample can be transported to a lab and tested more definitively using gas chromatog./mass spectroscopy. After being verified, this evidence of the use of pepper spray could be used to secure an indictment.

L73 ANSWER 4 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:322152 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:323514
TITLE: Powdered form of CS (tear gas) for use in close crowd control
INVENTOR(S): Ledins, Toms
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 8 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2831164	A1	20030425	FR 2001-13479	20011019
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2001-13479	20011019

AB CS tear gas, o-chlorobenzylidenemalononitrile (I), is formulated as a lacrimator powder which, when released from a pressurized container through a release valve after the container is thrown toward or released into the target. The CS tear gas has the appearance of a cloud from traditional tear gas grenades, without the use of pyrotech. processes or explosion that can cause phys. injuries, for close crowd control. I is capable of temporary **incapacitation** of a person for approx. 10-20 min.
IT **2698-41-1**, CS (lacrimator)
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(powdered form of CS (tear gas) for use in close crowd control)
RN 2698-41-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanedinitrile, [(2-chlorophenyl)methylene]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L73 ANSWER 5 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:276627 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:289907
TITLE: Non-lethal antipersonnel projectiles or ammunition cartridges containing pepper-derived **incapacitation** or inhibiting agents
INVENTOR(S): Vasel, Edward J.; Nunan, Scott C.; Niederhaus, Gregory A.; Coakley, Peter G.; Wenaas, Eric; Behrendt, Roger
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Jaycor Tactical Systems, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 56 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 6,393,992.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6543365	B1	20030408	US 2000-543289	20000405
US 6393992	B1	20020528	US 1999-289258	19990409
WO 2000062006	A2	20001019	WO 2000-US9331	20000407
WO 2000062006	A3	20010301		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1177409	A2	20020206	EP 2000-937513	20000407
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

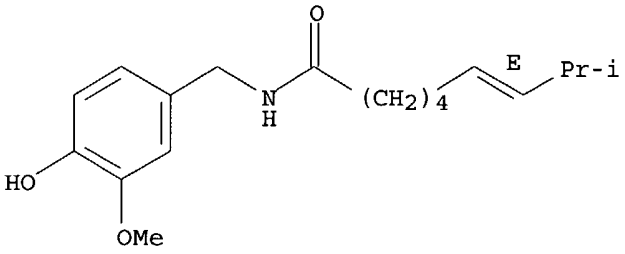
US 1996-751709	A2	19961118
US 1999-289258	A2	19990409
US 2000-543289	A	20000405
WO 2000-US9331	W	20000407

AB A non-lethal projectile system for **incapacitation** or restraining of an individual consists of a frangible projectile that, upon impact with the living target, ruptures and disperses a pepper-derived compound as a cloud around the target. The projectile is composed of a rigid frangible shell, the interior of which contains the pepper-derived compound in ≥50% of the shell volume, has a thickness suitable to promote rupture upon impact, and may have a propellant that would propel the projectile to the target. The pepper-derived compound consists or contains oleoresin capsicum, **capsaicin**, **dihydrocapsaicin**, **nordihydrocapsaicin**, and **nonivamide.**

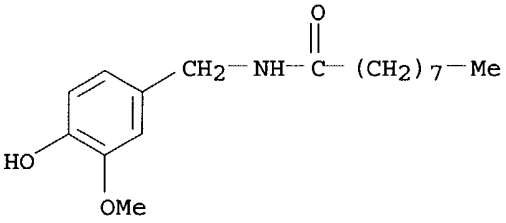
IT **404-86-4**, **Capsaicin 2444-46-4**, **Nonivamide 19408-84-5**, **Dihydrocapsaicin 28789-35-7**, **Nordihydrocapsaicin**
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (**incapacitation** agent; non-lethal antipersonnel projectiles or ammunition cartridges containing pepper-derived **incapacitation** or inhibiting agents)

RN 404-86-4 HCAPLUS
CN 6-Nonenamide, N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-8-methyl-, (6E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

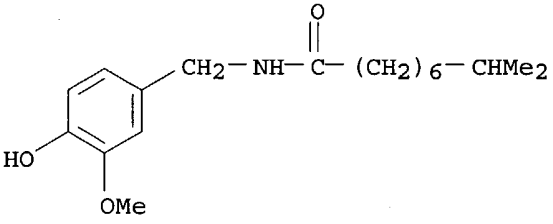
Double bond geometry as shown.



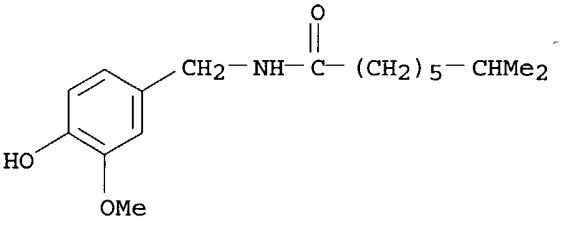
RN 2444-46-4 HCAPLUS
CN Nonanamide, N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 19408-84-5 HCAPLUS
CN Nonanamide, N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-8-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



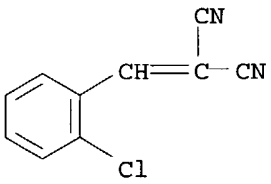
RN 28789-35-7 HCAPLUS
CN Octanamide, N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-7-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 49 THERE ARE 49 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L73 ANSWER 6 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:262627 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:305246
TITLE: The use of chemical **incapacitant** sprays: A review
AUTHOR(S): Smith, Jason; Greaves, Ian
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Emergency Medicine, Defence Medical Services, UK
SOURCE: Journal of Trauma: Injury, Infection, and Critical Care (2002), 52(3), 595-600
CODEN: JOTRFA; ISSN: 1079-6061
PUBLISHER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review on chemical **incapacitants** and clin. effects of **incapacitating** agents, structure and properties of 2-chlorobenzylidene malononitrile (CS) gas and pepper (oleoresin capsicum; OC), composition and clin. effects of CS and OC spray, deaths in custody after pepper spray exposure, health concerns regarding CS exposure, and management of patients who were exposed to CS or pepper spray. Use is discussed of self-defense weapon by law enforcement agencies.
IT **2698-41-1**, 2-Chlorobenzylidene malononitrile
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(use of chemical **incapacitant** sprays)
RN 2698-41-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanedinitrile, [(2-chlorophenyl)methylene]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



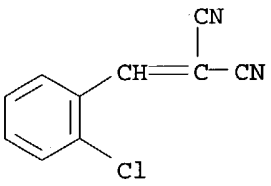
REFERENCE COUNT: 52 THERE ARE 52 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L73 ANSWER 7 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:609519 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:252937
TITLE: Effect of oleoresin capsicum (OC) and ortho-chlorobenzylidene malononitrile (CS) on ciliary beat frequency
AUTHOR(S): Delamanche, S.; Desforges, P.; Morio, S.; Fuche, C.; Calvet, J.-H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Toxicologie Respiratoire, Centre d'Etudes du Bouchet (Defense Medical Research Center), Vert Le Petit, 91710, Fr.
SOURCE: Toxicology (2001), 165(2-3), 79-85
CODEN: TXCYAC; ISSN: 0300-483X
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Tear gases are largely used to control civil unrest. Their **incapaciting** effects involve the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. The authors aimed to evaluate the effects of ortho-chlorobenzylidene malononitrile (CS) and oleoresin capsicum (OC) on ciliary beat frequency (CBF) of mouse tracheal rings. The addition of 0.05% OC or 0.01% CS induced a progressive decrease in CBF, from 11.5±0.5 to 4±0.1 Hz ($P<0.05$) and from 12.5±0.5 to 2.5±0.1 Hz ($P<0.05$), resp., 30 min after exposure to the tear gas. The addition of exogenous ATP

inhibited the effect of OC, suggesting that ATP could be used to counteract these adverse effects on CBF. However, ATP was inefficient against CS. Methylene blue and H7 inhibited the effects of OC, whereas indomethacin had no effect. None of these drugs affected the inhibitory action of CS. These results suggest that the inhibitory effect of OC is mediated through the guanylate cyclase-dependant pathway or protein kinase C-dependent phosphorylation. Another mechanism is probably involved in the CS-induced inhibitory effect. Histol. anal. of the trachea revealed an increase in mucus secretion after exposure to OC, and cytoplasmic vacuoles in epithelial cells after exposure to CS.

IT **2698-41-1**
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(effect of oleoresin capsicum and ortho-chlorobenzylidene malononitrile on ciliary beat frequency)

RN 2698-41-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanedinitrile, [(2-chlorophenyl)methylene]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

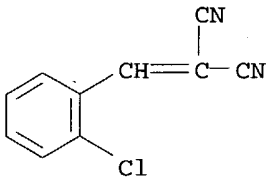
L73 ANSWER 8 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:103450 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:304403
TITLE: Comparative acute toxicity of o-chlorobenzylidene malononitrile (CS) and oleoresin capsicum (OC) in awake rats
AUTHOR(S): Debarre, S.; Karinthi, L.; Delamanche, S.; Fuche, C.; Desforges, P.; Calvet, J.-H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Toxicologie Respiratoire, Centre d'Etudes du Bouchet, Vert-Le-Petit, 91710, Fr.
SOURCE: Human & Experimental Toxicology (1999), 18(12), 724-730
CODEN: HETOEA; ISSN: 0960-3271
PUBLISHER: Stockton Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Tear gases are largely used to control civil unrest. Their **incapacitating** effects involve eyes, skin, and the respiratory tract. This study was performed to compare acute respiratory effects of o-chlorobenzylidene malononitrile (CS), oleoresin capsicum (OC), and their resp. solvents in awake rats, using an integrated system of nose-only exposure and multiple monitoring of breathing. Aerosols were generated by a Collison Nebulizer from the solns. held in tear gas sprays. The reduction of minute ventilation, observed during a 5-min exposure, was significantly more important with CS than with OC: minute ventilation represented 29 ± 8 and 50 ± 6% of pre-exposure minute ventilation, resp. ($P < 0.05$). The reduction of minute ventilation observed with CS and OC solvents alone was not significantly different from that observed with the tear gases themselves. The decrease in minute ventilation observed, between the second and the fifth minute of exposure, was of the same level for repeated exposure separated by 24 h. The time necessary to recover to 80% of pre-exposure minute ventilation was not significantly different between

the 2 tear gases: 722 ± 272 and 691 ± 262 s for CS and OC, resp. (NS). Histol. anal. of the trachea, performed at the end of exposures, revealed an increase in mucus secretion after exposure to OC and cytoplasmic vacuoles in epithelial cells after exposure to CS. In the lungs, interstitial edema was observed after exposure to OC and emphysema after exposure to CS.

IT **2698-41-1**, o-Chlorobenzylidene malononitrile
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(comparative acute toxicity of chlorobenzylidene malononitrile and oleoresin capsicum in awake rats)

RN 2698-41-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanedinitrile, [(2-chlorophenyl)methylene]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L73 ANSWER 9 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:789105 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:26895
TITLE: **Pelargonic acid vanillylamide** containing tear gas
INVENTOR(S): Bauer, Eran Nicodemus; Bauer, Penelope Jane; Bauer, Gerard Miet; Muser, Felix; Salvel, Renato
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 12 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 9852884	A1	19981126	WO 1998-GB1511		19980522
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM					
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
CA 2332321	AA	19981126	CA 1998-2332321		19980522
AU 9876641	A1	19981211	AU 1998-76641		19980522
GB 2337806	A1	19991201	GB 1999-20954		19980522
GB 2337806	B2	20010103			
EP 983214	A1	20000308	EP 1998-924437		19980522
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, IT, LI					
DE 29824969	U1	20031120	DE 1998-29824969		19980522
US 6312701	B1	20011106	US 1999-424415		19991123
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1997-10636	A	19970523
			EP 1998-924437	A	19980522

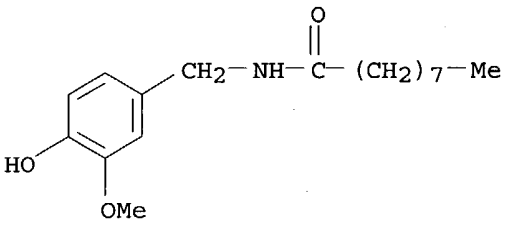
WO 1998-GB1511 W 19980522

AB The invention relates to an **incapacitant** mixture comprising PAVA and a solvent, wherein the mixture capable of inducing temporary blindness in a human or animal. The mixture comprises less than 5% PAVA and a solvent.

IT **2444-46-4, Pelargonic acid vanillylamide**
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(**pelargonic acid vanillylamide** containing tear gas)

RN 2444-46-4 HCAPLUS

CN Nonanamide, N-[(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L73 ANSWER 10 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:250887 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:240396
TITLE: **Incapacitating** agent and apparatus for its application
INVENTOR(S): Fedida, Jose
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Societe Mediterraneenne D'Aerosols, Fr.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 7 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

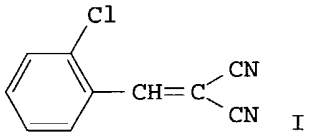
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 758634	A1	19970219	EP 1996-401751	19960808
EP 758634	B1	20010307		
R: BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL, PT, SE				
FR 2737720	A1	19970214	FR 1995-9856	19950810
FR 2737720	B1	19971024		
WO 9706123	A1	19970220	WO 1996-FR1266	19960808
W: BR, JP, SG, US				
BR 9606575	A	19980707	BR 1996-6575	19960808
JP 10508283	T2	19980818	JP 1996-508186	19960808
ES 2155584	T3	20010516	ES 1996-401751	19960808

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1995-9856 A 19950810
WO 1996-FR1266 W 19960808

AB The **incapacitating** agent contains a mixture of piperidides and **capsaicinoids** which have a synergistic effect. **Capsaicinoids** are obtained by extraction of red pepper from the salanacea family. Typically, the red pepper extract contains 8-10% **capsaicin.** Piperidides contain piperine and are obtained from essential pepper oil from the piperacea family. The agent is used especially in the form of an aerosol of a solution or powder for personal defense against

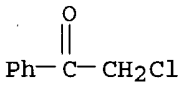
people and animals. Typically, the propellant gas is 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane, N2, N2O, or CO2. The agent has a high efficiency and is biodegradable.

L73 ANSWER 11 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:102122 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:102122
TITLE: Modern **incapacitating** agents of irritating type
AUTHOR(S): Bokonjic, Dubravko
CORPORATE SOURCE: Yugoslavia
SOURCE: Naucno-Tehnicki Pregled (1982), 32(7-8), 80-8
CODEN: NPGLA7; ISSN: 0350-0667
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: Serbo-Croatian
GI

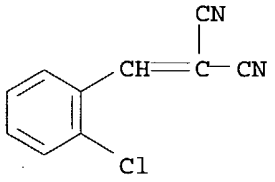


I

AB A review with 32 refs. on the phys.-chemical properties, toxicities, and protection against chloracetophenone [**532-27-4**], o-chlorobenzylidenemalononitrile (I) [**2698-41-1**], and dibenzo-1,4-oxazepin derivs.
IT **532-27-4 2698-41-1**
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study) (toxicity of)
RN 532-27-4 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanone, 2-chloro-1-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 2698-41-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanedinitrile, [(2-chlorophenyl)methylene]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L73 ANSWER 12 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973:421216 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 79:21216
TITLE: Composition for forming a cloud of **incapacitating** agent upon detonation
INVENTOR(S): Gey, William A.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): United States Dept. of the Navy
SOURCE: U.S., 1 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

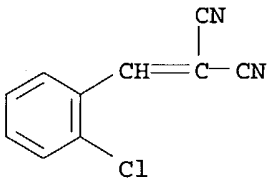
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3729350	A	19730424	US 1970-12880	19700202

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1970-12880 19700202

AB Pellets that, upon impact, detonate without burning and instantaneously release aerosol clouds of minute particles (.apprx.8 μ) of **incapacitating** agents such as the tear gas, o-**chlorobenzalmalononitrile** (CS) (I), and are thus useful as antipersonnel agents, are provided by press-forming intimate mixts. of 50-p5% I and 25-50% high explosive, such as RDX or HMX. Thus, an intimate mixture of 5-10 μ RDX 30 and I 70%, which also contains .apprx.3% anticaking agent (Cab-O-Sil) is pressed at 20,000 psi to form pellets that, upon detonation, produce clouds of I. The average recovery of fine particulate I was 72%.

IT **2698-41-1**
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(lacrimators, in explosive pellets for aerosol cloud dissemination)

RN 2698-41-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanedinitrile, [(2-chlorophenyl)methylene]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L73 ANSWER 13 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973:421190 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 79:21190
TITLE: Pyrotechnic disseminating composition
INVENTOR(S): Kott, Alan C.; Jankowiak, Erwin M.; Lane, George A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Chemical Co.
SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3704187	A	19721128	US 1967-667043	19670901

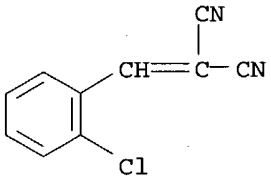
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1967-667043 19670901

AB A pyrotechnic disseminating composition for chems. consists of 25-35% KClO3, 20-30% liquid aromatic disulfide-containing epoxy resin maleic anhydride curing agent binder system (the concentration of curing agent-binder being 110-200% by weight of the stoichiometric amount needed for reaction with the epoxy resin), and 45-55% o-**chlorobenzalmalononitrile** (known as 'CS') or other fumigant or a psychotomimetic **incapacitating** disseminating

agent. The disseminating agent efficiency is 63-9p%. The mixing and curing temperature of the formulations is ≤70°. The burning time of the cured grains is 0.2-1.8 sec/cm and their combustion temperature is 340-770°. The compns. are stable upon prolonged storage at 70° or higher; they are readily castable and easily compactable without high forming pressures.

IT **2698-41-1**
RL: USES (Uses)
(lacrimators, compns. for dissemination of)

RN 2698-41-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanedinitrile, [(2-chlorophenyl)methylene]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

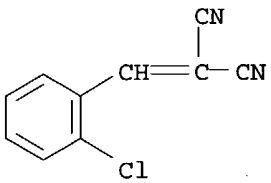


L73 ANSWER 14 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:2351 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76:2351
TITLE: CS [o-chlorobenzylidene malononitrile] in trioctyl phosphate: effects on human eyes
AUTHOR(S): Rengstorff, Roy H.; Mershon, Millard M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Lab., Edgewood Arsenal, MD, USA
SOURCE: Military Medicine (1971), 136(2), 152-3
CODEN: MMEDA9; ISSN: 0026-4075
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The effect of CS (O-Chlorobenzylidene malononitrile) in TOF (triethylhexyl phosphate) or of TOF alone on the visual **incapacitation** of 20 human volunteers was studied. Up to 1 CS-TOF in contact with eyes caused transient conjuctivitis without any corneal damage.

IT **2698-41-1**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(eye conjunctivitis from trioctyl phosphate and)

RN 2698-41-1 HCAPLUS
CN Propanedinitrile, [(2-chlorophenyl)methylene]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L73 ANSWER 15 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1935:31697 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 29:31697
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 29:4108b
TITLE: Material for generating disabling and **incapacitating** gas
INVENTOR(S): Goss, Byron C.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): United States Ordnance Engineers, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2000131		19350507	US	

AB Vanillylheptoylamide is used with other materials such as CO2 under pressure, **chloroacetophenone** and explosives.

L73 ANSWER 16 OF 16 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1927:6311 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21:6311
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 21:783g-h
TITLE: **Incapacitating** gas
INVENTOR(S): Lawrence, R. B.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 1614739		19270118	US	

AB Gunpowder is ignited in the presence of **chloroacetophenone** to gasify it. A device for this purpose is described.

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